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**GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS**  
**OF THE**  
**DUALLA LANGUAGE.**

**WITH A VOCABULARY.**  
**COMPILED FOR THE USE OF**  
**MISSIONARIES AND TEACHERS.**

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**CAMEROONS**  
**WESTERN AFRICA.**

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## INTRODUCTION,

He who can venture on a residence on the pestilential coast of Western Africa, a land of moral darkness and misery, for the purpose of imparting to its inhabitants the knowledge of that Redemption which is alike adapted to save the polished and the rude, has a claim on the sympathy of Christian men.

If in addition to this he will endure the trials and toils of a Missionary life for years among a people, whose habits are too barbarous for description, whose maxims and utterances the tongue may not repeat; - If in the midst of difficulties and privations, of suffering and bereavement, of dangers, labours and incidents that would tax the credulity of civilized life, he will acquire their language, reduce it to grammatical form, and translate for their use the scriptures of truth; his claim to christian sympathy is in no degree lessened.

If knowledge acquired under such circumstances be published to the Christian world, every indulgence to imperfect work should be extended.

Failing health, inducing the relinquishment of more important duties, has given the author a few days to print these elements, but without sufficient leisure for a thorough revision of the entire subject which it needed. While it is confessed that these pages are imperfect, it is hoped that no important error has been made.

It has been the Author's aim to exhibit the language clearly and with precision, confining himself as much as possible to the grammatical forms in general use. He has also sought to present these elements in as

## INTRODUCTION.

few words as possible, that the memory of the learner be not encumbered with too many rules, nor perplexed with long and involved sentences.

The book has been prepared especially to assist Missionaries to acquire the language and to translate the Scriptures, — to form a basis for the compilation of a complete grammar, — to give to Native Teachers, an intelligent acquaintance with the structure of their own language, and to enable them to read and explain the Scriptures with efficiency.

The people whose language is here exhibited, belong to that great Nilotic family which is spread so extensively over the southern division of Africa. They are excitable and impressible like the rest of their race. It is difficult to form an estimate of their number. East and west they are bounded by Tribes so nearly allied to themselves, that it is difficult to say where this tribe extends to. Within a very small radius from a central town on the banks of this river might be found at least 30,000 inhabitants.

Among these people the words of life have been freely and extensively proclaimed. In some instances it has resulted in a genuine repentance and a holy life. A native church has been formed, having now forty five members. Parts of the Scriptures have been translated. The printing of these translations extends no further at present than, The Gospels, The Acts, with extracts from the book of Geneses. The Psalms, and the Epistle to the Romans, are in part printed, and in part now in type.

A. J. S. SAKER.

CAMEROONS MAY. 23. 1855.



# ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.

## LETTERS,

Twenty three of the English letters are found sufficient to express all the sounds in the Dualla Language. The letters C. Q. and X. are not used. The letter Z, is only used in words introduced from other languages.

## PRONUNCIATION.

The consonants have generally the same power as in English.

G, is always hard as in *get*; never as *j*, in *gem*, *general* &c. When *g*, follows *n*, and the *g*, is not final, the *n*, has the ringing sound heard in the English word *sing*: Hence, *Singa*, "To hear," is pronounced as if written, *Sing-ga*. This rule holds, if the *n*, is initial, as, *ngonderi*, "a girl," pronounced as if written 'ng-gonderi.

The exceptions to this rule in the words, *Songte*, *Mbenge*, and *Kinge*, are easily remembered. The last being adopted from the English word, *king*, and the Euphonic *e*, added.

H, is not used in native words, except to mark a peculiar stress on a few terminal vowels, as,

*yo*, "laugh," and *yo-k* "softly."

The *o*, in *yo-h*, is prolonged in a manner quite peculiar. The *h*, is intended to mark this.

J, is always soft as in Joy.

K, always as in the word Keen.

'M, and 'N, beginning a word and not followed by a vowel to complete the syllable, have a compressed sound. The vowel necessary to the utterance, is stifled.

When the initial, 'm, is followed by *oa*, *oe*, *oi*, or *ou*; the *o*, has the sound of *w*; as, 'moese, pronounced as if written, 'm-we-se.

An apostrophe always distinguishes the 'm, and 'n, when in this state.

Words beginning with 'm, or 'n, when preceded by other words without a pause, invariably unite with the preceding vowel; as,

*Bola mba*, "Give me," pronounced, *Bo-lam-ba*.

*Loma mo o ndabo ongo*, "Send him to thy house." pronounced, *Loma mo on-da-bo ongo*.

In solemn discourse such abbreviation should be avoided as much as possible.

In all these cases the vowels retain their long sound although followed by a consonant.

S, has but one sound; that which is heard in the English *so*. Its softer sound as heard in *Moses*, and *Jesus*, is supplied by Z. These names are written, Mozez, Jizos.

S, as *ch*, in Church.

TABLE OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

A, as in	Bath, Bat.
E, as in	Prey, Bet.
E, as <i>ai</i> in	Bait.
I, as in	Ravine, Bit.
O, as in	Home, Boat.
O, as <i>ou</i> in	Bought.
U, as <i>oo</i> in	Boot, Full.
AI, as <i>i</i> in	Ride, Mile.
AU, as <i>ow</i> in	Now.
OI, as in	Voice.

The vowels with the diacritic point are introduced to accord with the recommendation to reduce all the African dialects to one uniform Orthography; on this account, the letter *Ş*, marks the few foreign words introduced, having the sound of *ch*, in Church.

Thus Rachel, is written, Reşel,  
Chariot, is written, Şariot.

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, followed by a consonant, invariably have the short sound indicated in the table.

O, when followed by *ng*, as, *ongo*, *longo*, *songo*, *molongo*, &c. has generally the short sound. In a few words the long sound is retained, as, *Longe*, "Life," although in such cases there is no doubt but a vowel is omitted, the full form *loonge*, is by some retained even now.

ELISION.

The elision of vowels is common. When a terminal and initial vowel meet, the terminal vowel is elided, as,

*Motu a ndoki*, pronounced, *Mo-tan-do-ki*.

*Muna a motu*, pronounced, *Mu-na-mo-tu*.  
*To njika ndabo binyo o maingeano*, "Whatso-  
 ever house ye enter," pronounced, *Ton-ji-kan-*  
*da-bo binyo o maingeano*.

When the import of a sentence would be altered by an elision, it is avoided by prefixing Euphonic letters, as,

*A ona*, "He said," spoken, *A wona*.  
*A eya moi*, "He cried aloud," pronounced,  
*A jeya moi*, sometimes, *a geya moi*.

The consonants *D*, *L*, and *R*, are used interchangeably. An attempt has been made in the following pages to fix the Orthography as much as possible. The Author is not sure that in all cases the letters selected are the best, but he has attempted to follow the best speakers. It is difficult to find two speakers agree in the pronunciation of many words. Nothing is more common than to hear Sheep, called, *Molongi*, by some, and *Modongi*, by others, a few even *Morongi*. *Molumbu*, "Mouth," is by many, *Modumbu*.

The word "Good," is subject to this indefinite utterance, hence is heard, *lodi*, *loli*, *doli*, and *dodi*.

#### SYLLABICATION.

The principal part of syllables in the language are composed of two letters, and the consonant generally precedes the vowel, as,

*Ba-na*, Sons; *Mo-tu*, Man; *De-se*, Feed.

When two vowels meet in the same word, both are distinctly uttered, and the second vowel becomes a syllable, as,

*A-ni-a*, To rule; *Bo-e-li*, Tree.

In all such syllables the vowel is long.

In all syllables of three letters where a consonant is terminal, the vowel is short, as

*Top-po, Lat-ta, Lam-bu, E-ban-ja.*

Hence whenever two consonants meet in the same word, the first belongs to the preceding syllable and the vowel is short, invariably.

Where 'm or 'n is initial, it always forms a distinct syllable, as,

'*N-gon-de-ri*, A girl: '*N-du-lo*, Affection.

'*N-ging-nya*, Strength: '*N-go-a*, Swine.

'*N-ji*, What: '*N-jai*, Hunger;

#### ACCENT.

In words of two syllables the first generally receives the accent, as,

*Bá-na, Dám-bu, Em-be, Es-e,*

When the last syllable is short, in which case it has a terminal consonant the accent is on the last, as,

*Ba-kúm, Be-dún, Be-lém, Be-nún,*

*Bi-sáu, Bo-wán, Bo-wén, Di-búm,*

In words of more than two syllables the accent is on the second.

Many words receive accessions both as affixes and suffixes, but the accent is not thereby disturbed, although there is often a secondary accent, as,

*Bó-la*, "work," *Ba-bó-le-di*, "worker,"

*Tát-ta*, "watch," *Mo-tát-te-ri*, "watcher."

## NOUNS.

The Nouns of the language, have neither gender nor case, but admit of easy classification; and the greater part have a form for the plural.

The plural number is formed from the singular,

- 1 By changes in the initial syllable as,  
*Motu*, "Man;" *Batu*. "Men,"
- 2 By addition to the initial vowel, as,  
*Eyala*, "Word;" *Beyala*, "Words."
- 3 By a syllabic prefix, as,  
'*Mboa*, "Abode;" *Mamboa*, "Abodes".

It is by variations in the formation of the plural that we have distinct classes, which are intimately connected with the whole structure of the language. These classes we distinguish by numerals as follows;

I. The first class are *personal* nouns, with initial syllable *mo*, which in the plural is changed into *ba*; as,

<i>Motu</i> ,	"Man,"	pl. <i>Batu</i> .
<i>Mokum</i> ,	"Slave,"	pl. <i>Bakum</i> .
<i>Molongeri</i> ,	"Singer,"	pl. <i>Balongeri</i> .

The noun *Sango*, belongs to this class.

II. The second class are nouns not personal. The initial syllables are *bo*, *mo*, and *'m*; these in the plural become *mi*, as;

<i>Molopo</i> ,	"Head,"	pl. <i>Milopo</i> .
<i>Molema</i> ,	"Heart,"	pl. <i>Milema</i> .
<i>Monia</i> ,	"Parable,"	pl. <i>Minia</i> .
' <i>Mbenga</i> ,	"Dove,"	pl. <i>Mibenga</i> .
' <i>Mbia</i> ,	"Palm nut,"	pl. <i>Mibia</i> .

<i>'Mpimba,</i>	"Nose,"	pl.	<i>Mipimba.</i>
<i>Boeli,</i>	"Tree,"	pl.	<i>Mieli.</i>
<i>Boambu,</i>	"Language,"	pl.	<i>Miambu.</i>
<i>Boanga,</i>	"Breast,"	pl.	<i>Mianga.</i>
<i>Boso,</i>	"Face,"	pl.	<i>Mioso.</i>
<i>Bolo,</i>	"Canoe,"	pl.	<i>Miolo.</i>

In *mioso*, and *miolo*, the *i*, appears as additional, but there is probably a vowel omitted in the singular, and the full form would appear in *booso*, and *boolo*.

III. The third class are nouns with initial syllables *di*, and *i*; and in cases also where *j* is used instead of *i*; these in the plural become *ma*, as,

<i>Dia,</i>	"Hand,"	pl.	<i>Maa.</i>
<i>Dibongo,</i>	"Knee,"	pl.	<i>Mabongo.</i>
<i>Dikom,</i>	"Friend,"	pl.	<i>Makom.</i>
<i>Idali,</i>	"Stone,"	pl.	<i>Madali.</i>
<i>Idu,</i>	"Cork,"	pl.	<i>Madu.</i>
<i>Itanga,</i>	"Foot,"	pl.	<i>Matanga,</i>
<i>Jongise,</i>	"Salvation,"	pl.	<i>Maongise</i>

A few exceptions are found, as,

<i>Dina,</i>	"Name,"	<i>Mina,</i>	"Names."
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IV. The fourth class are nouns with the initial syllable *e*, this in the plural becomes *be*, as;

<i>Ebolu,</i>	"Work,"	pl.	<i>Bebolu.</i>
<i>Epuma,</i>	"Fruit,"	pl.	<i>Bepuma.</i>

V. The fifth class are nouns with the initial letter *l*, this in the plural becomes *m*, as,

<i>Loko,</i>	"Game,"	pl.	<i>Moko.</i>
<i>Longo,</i>	"Portion,"	pl.	<i>Mongo.</i>
<i>Lambu,</i>	"Thing,"	pl.	<i>Mambu.</i>

VI. The sixth class are nouns with initial letters *'m*, and *'n*, these in the plural receive an additional

syllable and become *mam*, as ;

' <i>Mbasi</i> ,	"Corn"	pl.	<i>Mambasi</i> .
' <i>Mbimba</i> ,	"Corps,"	pl.	<i>Mambimba</i> .
' <i>Mboa</i> ,	"Abode,"	pl.	<i>Mamboa</i> .
' <i>Ndabo</i> ,	"House,"	pl.	<i>Mandabo</i> .

VII. The seventh class are nouns with the initial syllable *i*, this in the plural becomes *lo*, as ;

<i>Isun</i> ,	"A drop,"	pl.	<i>Losun</i> .
<i>Ibon</i> ,	"Ball."	pl.	<i>Lobon</i> .

VIII. The eighth class are nouns with initial letters, *a, k, o, p, s, t, u, w*. These have no plural form.

These various classes are here brought together in

TABLE, I.

No :	Initial letters of Nouns, Singular.	Plural.
I.	Mo,	Ba,
II.	Bo, Mo, 'M,	Mi,
III.	Di, I, and J,	Ma,
IV.	E,	Be,
V.	L,	M,
VI.	'M, and 'N,	Mam,
VII.	I,	Lo,
VIII.	A, K, O, P, S, T, U, W,	No plural.

### GENDER OF NOUNS.

Gender is expressed in Dualla.

1 By different words, as,

*Motu*, "Man," *Mutu*, "Woman,"



'*Ndomi*, "Brother," *Ari*, "Sister,"  
*Sango*, "Master," *Nyango*, "Mistress."  
*Tite*, "Father," *Yeye*, "Mother,"

2 By using words which signify male, or female, before the noun, as;

*Momi ma nyaka*, "Bull,"  
*Bomi ba nyaka*, "Bulls,"  
*Modi ma nyaka*, "Cow,"  
*Miḡdi ma nyaka*, "Cows."

In distinguishing the gender of person by the words, *male* or *female*, *momi* or *mutu*, is used as,

*Muna nyi e momi*, "Boy," *Muna nyi e mutu*, "Girl,"  
 This in native abbreviation is, *muna momi*, *muna mutu*.

#### CASES.

The relation of persons and things one to another is expressed in Dualla by the use of prepositions, not by any changes of noun, as,

A man *of* God, *Motu a Loba*.  
 Voice *of* the people, *Doi da batu*.

The juxtaposition of two nouns is sometimes the only thing to indicate a preposition, as in English,

Corn field, for Field *of* corn. so also,  
*Motu Dualla*, A man *of* Dualla.

In all our writing thus far, we have sought to express the full form; and where this appeared too formal, we have marked the elision by an apostrophe.

It becomes necessary to notice here the influence of Euphonic changes in these prepositions.

Every class of nouns has a change in the preposition to harmonize with the initial syllable. These changes are definitely fixed, and notwithstanding the

wild utterance of some, especially in moments of excitement, it is seldom that a Native violates these laws. It is the precise form of these prepositions that has compelled the writer to classify the nouns as the only way in which to bring into view the laws by which they are regulated.

The classes we still distinguish by numerals.

The following examples give the genitive case.

- I. Motu *a* bubi, Man *of* wickedness.  
Batu *ba* bubi, Men *of* wickedness.
- II. Molema *ma* itundi, Heart *of* love.  
Mianu *ma* batu, Thoughts *of* men.
- III. Dikaki *da* Loba, Promise *of* God.  
Madiba *ma* Dualla, River *of* Dualla.  
Idali *la* Isubu, Stone *of* Isubu.
- IV. Eidi *ya* Bo, Forest *of* Bo.  
Bekotu *bi* bila, Caps *of* war.
- V. Lambu *la* bwam, Thing *of* goodness.  
Mambu *ma* bubi, Things *of* wickedness.
- VI. 'Ndenge *a* Jizos, Sufferings *of* Jesus.  
Maa *ma* mosangi, Hands *of* cleanness.
- VII. Isun *a* madiba, Drop *of* water.  
Lobon *la* kossi, Ball *of* cannon.
- VIII. Kunga *nya* sango, Boat *of* master.

It is necessary to remember, that *all proper names* whether Native or Foreign, are in composition regarded as of the *First class*, whatever be the initial letter; consequently the preposition *of*, and pronouns must be of the personal form.

In the following table these prepositions will appear distinctly,

TABLE, II.

No.	Initial letters of Nouns,		Preposition of used in forming the genitive of Nouns.	
	Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
I	Mo,	Ba,	A,	Ba,
II.	Bo, Mo, 'M,	Mi,	Ma,	Ma,
III.	Di, I, and J,	Ma,	Ia, Da,	Ma,
IV.	E,	Be,	Ya,	Bi,
V.	I,	M,	La,	Ma,
VI.	'M, and 'N,	Mam,	A, Ia,	Ma,
VII.	I,	Lo,	A, and Ya,	La,
VIII.	A, K, O,	No plural.	Ya & Nya,	
	P, 'S, T, U, W,			

Beside the foregoing *classes* of nouns, there are a few very irregular.

The Dative and Accusative cases, will be briefly noticed under *syntax*.

## ADJECTIVES.

The adjectives of the language are few, and some of these receive affixes to harmonize with the various classes of nouns.

The usual mode of expressing the quality of things or persons, is,

1. To use an abstract noun governed by a preposition; as,

Strong man, Motu a ngingnya, lit. Man *of strength*.

2. To substitute the preposition *of*, by the verb *e*, "to be," as,

A *e* ngingnya, He is strength.

Hard stone,, Idali *ny'e* bwambi, lit. Stone that is hardness.

Bwambi and some others are used as Adjectives, and it is common to say, Idali bwambi, although a contraction of the above.

The adjective pronouns will be found noticed under that name.

#### COMPARISON.

Comparison is expressed generally by using the word, *aka*, or *buka*, with the noun, as,

A chest, Elimbi ' bwam.

A better than it, E *aka* mo.

The best, E *aka* ese.

This house is good, Ini ndabo *ye bwam*.

That house is better, Ine ndabo *e aka* mo.

The house above is best, 'Ndabo *nyi e moi e aka* ese. lit.

This house is good.

That house-surpasses it.

The house above excels all.

#### NUMERALS.

The Dualla adjectives of numbers are very simple, and easily remembered.

Ewo One,

Biba Two,

Bilalu Three,

Bine Four,

Bitanu Five,

Motoba Six,

Samba or Saamba Seven,

Lombi Eight,

Dibua Nine,

Dum Ten,

Of these numbers, the first sometimes becomes "po", while two, three, four and five, are subject to euphonic changes, but the root remains unchanged; as, ba, lala, ne, tanu. These are sometimes  
iba, ilalu, ine, itanu, and  
maba, malalu, mane, matanu, &c.

For the numbers following to Twenty there is a reduplication: ten and one for Eleven: ten and two &c.

Dum na wo	Eleven,	Dum na itanu	Fifteen,
Dum na iba	Twelve,	Dum na motoba	Sixteen,
Dum na ilalu	Thirteen,	Dum na samba	Seventeen,
Dum na ine	Fourteen,	Dum na lombi	Eighteen,
	Dum na dibua	Nineteen,	

For the higher numbers Twenty, Thirty, Forty, &c. Mo, or euphonicallly Moa, or 'Mwa, are used for Ten, and this united with the radical form of the simple numbers; thus,

Moaba	Twenty. lit. Two tens.
Moaba na wo	Twenty one, &c.
Moalalu	Thirty, lit. Three tens.
Moane	Forty,
Moatanu,	Fifty,
M motoba	Sixty,
Mosamba	Seventy,
Molombi	Eighty,
Modibua	Ninety,

In numbers between One hundred and one thousand, there is a reduplication; thus,

Ebwea,	Hundred,
Ebwea na wo	Hundred and one,
Ebwea na momotoba na motoba,	One hundred and sixty six.
Bebwea biba	Two hundred,
Bebwea bilalu	Three hundred,

Lukuli, is the word for thousand, and beyond this is reduplication up to Ten hundred thousand.

In composition the noun succeeds the first member of the numeral; thus, *Dum da bepasi na lombi*, The eighteenth chapter, *Dum da batu da lukuli*, Ten thousand men.

The ordinals are formed by prefixing *'ngeri*, to the radical form of the numerals, the first is excepted for which the word *boso* is used. A word is also used for last, either of number or position;

*'Ngeri ba*, *'ngeri lalu*, *'ngeri ne*, &c.

The distributives merely repeat the numerals, as, *Ewo na wo*, One by one, *Biba na biba*, Two by two. &c.

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## PRONOUNS.

The pronouns are sufficiently definite and copious to give great precision to speech. They may be classed as *Personal*, *Relative*, and *Adjective*.

### PERSONAL.

The personal pronouns are distinguished as, Nominative, Objective and Possessive. (See table 3.)

Some speakers *occasionally* use the nominative and objective interchangeably.

In the 2nd. pers: pl. obj: *lo*, is sometimes used instead of *o*, but it cannot be regarded as a rule.

The third person singular and plural, has a separate form for the neuter "It", which is noticed in its place.

There is no distinction for Masculine and Feminine, in the third person Nom: Obj: or Poss:

TABLE, III.

Nom :			Object :		Poss :	
Per :	Sing.					
1st.	I,	Na,	Me,	Mba,	My,	Am,
2nd.	Thou,	O,	Thee,	Ua,	Thy,	Ongo,
3rd.	He, She,	A,	Him,	Mo,	His, her,	Au,
	Plural.					
1st.	We,	Di,	Us,	Biso,	Ours,	Asu,
2nd.	You, Ye,	Binyo,	You,	O,	Yours,	Anyo,
3rd.	They,	Ba,	Them,	Babo,	Theirs,	Abu,

In emphatic speech, the nominative, and objective forms are both used ; as,

*'Mba, na si matoppo pe,*  
*Me, I will not talk again.*

It may be added here that invariably in this language, *speech* is rendered emphatic by repetitions. Words are intensified to the utmost by this rule. Hence *su*, (in composition,) "a day," *su ese*, "always;" *su ese ese ese*, "for ever." *Bibi*, "times," *bibi bese*, "all times," *bibi bese bese*, "for ever."

So also the pronouns ; as,

*O si mabupe mo*, Do not follow him. This is simply imperative ; but

*Ua, o si mabupe mo*, is an imperative command intensified.

*Di si beli ua*, a declaration, we have not called thee.

*Biso, di si beli ua*, is a positive denial of having called, equivalent to a solemn affirmation.

## POSSESSIVE.

Possessive pronouns are subject to Euphonic affixes, to harmonize with the initial of their governing nouns ; hence the following changes.

Am ; becomes,	bam, dam, lam, mam, yam.
Ongo ; "	bongo, dongo, longo, mongo, yongo,
Au ; "	bau, dau, lau, mau, yau,
Asu ; "	basu, dasu, lasu, masu, yasu,
Anyo ; "	banyo. danyo, lanyo, manyo, yanyo,
Abu ; "	babu, dabu, labu, mabu, yabu,

Sometimes the affix becomes a syllable, as, *buanyo*.

If the governing noun have *ny* initial, the pronoun is sometimes in *ny* also ; as, *nyasu*, *nyabu*, &c.

The simplest form of these pronouns is used when not governed by a noun.

In abbreviations also, the stem only is used, as,  
Kalati am, Kala-tam.

The following sentences will be sufficient to shew the power of the noun to govern the pronoun : and adjective.

All thy day, Minya *mongo mese*, not Minya ongo ese.

Bunya *buese*, All day. not bunya ese.

Longe longo *lese*, All thy life, not longe ongo ese.

The melody resulting from this alliteral concord is very great. The following sentence is but an example.

A ɔna mo na, O asumwe, nongo inongo longo, o al' o ndabo ongo, "He said unto him, Arise, take up thy bed, and go into thy house."



RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

The reciprocal pronoun *Mene*, "self," "selves," is added to the personal pronouns, as the English: and this reciprocal form is often used where the English use the possessive.

<i>Mbamene,</i>	Me-self, or Myself.
<i>Uamenc,</i>	Thce-self, or Thyself.
<i>Momene,</i>	Himself, or His-self.
<i>Bisomene,</i>	We-selves, or Ourselves.
<i>Binyomene,</i>	You-selves, or Yourselves.
<i>Babomene,</i>	Themselves, Their-selves.

NEUTER PRONOUN.

The neuter pronoun "It," is subject to Euphonic changes; on this account it is separated from the table of personal pronouns. Its radical form is *e*.

The following examples exhibit some of its various forms. The first class is omitted, it being confined to personal nouns.

- II. That tree is not good, cut it down.  
 Bu boeli *bo* si lodi, o ke *mo* wasi.  
 (lit.) That tree *it* is not good, you cut *it* down.  
 Their hearts are hard, soften *them*.  
 Milema mabu *mi* e bwambi, bobise *mo*.
- III. The promise of God is strong, trust *it*,  
 Dikaki da Loba *ji* e bwambi, lakise *mo*.  
 Those stones are too small, do no use *them*.  
 Ma madali ma 'salo, (or *mi* e boeadi,) o si bo-  
 lani *mo*.
- IV. The word of God is good, despise *it* not.  
 Eyala ya Loba *yi* e lodi, o si asinge *mo*, or (o si  
 atoeli nyulo au.)  
 Those nets are large, do not break *them*.  
 Be bepese *be* e kolu, o si nyauwea *mo*.

- V. The thing is true, doubt *it* not.  
 Di lambu *yi* e nambadi, o si nyakani *mo*.  
 These things are right, reject them not.  
 Mano mambu *ma* e doli, o si kweme *mo*.
- VI. His house is near, let us go to *it*.  
 Mboa au *yi* e bebe, to biso di ala otin, (lit. come  
 we go enter.) or, sede biso di gene *mo*, (lit.  
 let us see it.)  
 Those houses are small, we cannot buy *them*.  
 Ma mandabo ma 'salo, di si anda *mo*. \*
- VII. That ball is large, you cannot throw *it* far.  
 Yi ikongo *e* e kolu, o si wele jangwe *mo* itum.
- VIII. The book of God is true, obey *it*,  
 Kalati ya Loba *yi* e nambadi, dube *mo*.  
 These changes appear more clearly in the following

TABLE, IV.

No.:	Initial letters of Nouns		Pronoun, Third Person Neuter.			
	Sing.	Pl.	Nominative. Sing.	Pl.	Objective. Sing.	Plural.
I.	Mo,	Ba,	Personal class.			
II.	Mo, &c	Mi,	Bo, Mo.	Mi,	Mo,	Mo,
III.	Di, &c.	Ma,	Di, Ji, E,	Mi,	Mo,	mo, mibu
IV.	E,	Be,	E, Yi,	Be,	Mo,	Mo, Be,
V.	L,	M,	E, Ji,	Mi,	Mo,	mo, mibu
VI.	'M, 'N,	Mam,	Mo, Yi,	Mi,	Mo,	mo, mibu
VII.	I,	Lo,	E,	Lo,	Mo,	Mo,
VIII.	A, K, O,		E, Yi,		Mo,	
	P, S, T, U, W,					

\* Di si anda *mo*. lit. we no buy them. To say di si *wele* anda *mo*, (we *cannot* buy them.) implies a want of ability, which is not necessarily implied in the word cannot. In the next sentence *wele* is used, as *cannot*, is there intended to express a want of ability.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The radical form only of the Relative pronouns are given here, as follows ;

Nom. 'Nja, "who."	To nja, "whosoever."
'Nyi "that."	
Poss. 'Nja a ben, "whose,"	To nja a ben, "whoso-
or 'Njika motu a beni,	ever."
Obj. 'Nja, 'njika mo, to	To nja a be, "whomso-
nyi, & mo nyi, "whom."	ever."
Neu. 'Njika, "which," "what".	

INTERROGATIVES.

The Interrogative pronouns are,

'Nja, "who." e.g.

'Nja nu, "who is that."

'Nja a boli dini, "who did this."

'Nja a ben ? "whose," as,

'Nja a beni ni ndabo ? whose house is this ?

'Njika a beni ? "who," relating to neuter nouns.

'Nja na, 'Njika wo ? "which," as,

'Nja na binyo a lomi mo, or 'njika na binyo ?

"which of you sent him"

'Njika motu, "whom." as,

'Njika motu o lomi ? "whom did you send."

The letter *e*, suffixed to the terminal word of a sentence is interrogative. To avoid mistakes we have generally separated this letter from the preceding word by a hyphen, as ;

*O ma bola nji-e ?* you are doing what ? or

*'Nji o mabolano-e ?* what are you doing ?

*A Sango, ua o-owa matanga mam-e ?* Lord dost thou wash my feet ?

This final letter oft unites with a terminal vowel, and forms a diphthong, thus;

*Maala-e* ? becomes, *maalai*.  
*Maninga-e* ? “ *maningai*.  
*Molongi so-e* ? “ *molongi soi*.

The mark of interrogatoin (?) has been used, although not at all necessary to the understanding of a sentence.

### ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are distinguished as, Possessive, Distributive, Demonstrative, and Indefinite.

#### *Possessive.*

<i>Am</i> , my.		<i>Asu</i> , ours,
<i>Ongo</i> , thy.		<i>Anyu</i> , yours.
<i>Au</i> , his.		<i>Abu</i> , theirs.

(See also pp. 15 & 16.)

#### *Distributive,*

<i>Wo na wo</i> , each.		<i>Ese</i> , every,
<i>'Njika wo</i> , either.		<i>To mo</i> , neither.

#### *Demonstrative,*

The Demonstratives have a form to distinguish persons from things; as,

Persons, <i>Nunu</i> ,	this,	<i>Bano</i> ,	these,
Things, <i>Ini</i> ,	this,	<i>Mini</i> ,	these,
Persons, <i>Nu</i> ,	that,	<i>Babo</i> ,	those,
Things, <i>Ine</i> ,	that.	<i>Be, Mine</i> ,	those,

#### *Indefinite,*

<i>To wo</i> , none,		<i>Lungu</i> , some,
<i>'Njika wo</i> , any,		<i>Bane</i> , both,
<i>Ese</i> , all,		<i>Ewo, Po</i> , one,
<i>Ka</i> , such,		<i>Pepe</i> , other,
<i>Nika</i> , such as,		<i>Ipepe</i> , another.

The above relative and adjective pronouns are given as their simple or radical form; but these, like the neuter pronoun and also the numerals to five, are subject to euphonic changes, to agree with their governing nouns.

The following table V. is intended to exhibit as much of these variations as is required. It also includes the foregoing tables and presents in one view the changes of preposition and pronoun to harmonize with their nouns,

## VERBS.

The verbs of the language are not few, and by their flexibility impart a richness not expected in such a land. They form five distinct classes which are here called, *conjugations*, for want of a better term.

I. The first conjugation is the verb in its simplest form. It is active, and may be called **RADICAL**, as;

*Dipa*, strike.

II. The second conjugation is **CAUSATIVE**, as;

*Dipise*. For this the English supplies no equivalent. One example will suffice here; *Ua ndi o dipise mo*, You caused me to strike him,

III. The third conjugation is **INDEFINITE**, as;

*Dipino*, This is indefinite as to time: It is used most in historic narration; and *dipino* may mean, "struck," "was striking at such a time," or "now striking," according to the time indicated by other parts of the sentence.

IV. The fourth conjugation is **RECIPROCAL**, as;

*Dipane*, to strike each other.

*Owane*, to wash each other.

*Tundone*, to love each other,

V. The fifth conjugation is RELATIVE, as ;

*Dipana*, to strike for another.

All these conjugation and their passives are formed by suffixes to the first or Radical form.

The active, becomes a causative, by suffixing *se*, and (in some words by) changing the final vowel into *i*, as ; *Kwala*, *kwalise*. *Dipa*, *dipise*.

The active becomes indefinite by suffixing, *no*, as ;

*Toppo*, *toppino*. *Dipa*, *dipino*,

The active becomes passive by the suffix *be*, as ;

*Kwala*, *kwalabe*, *Dipa* *dipabe*.

The active becomes reciprocal by suffixing *ne*, as ;

*Kwala*, *kwalane*, *Dipa*, *dipane*.

The active becomes relative by suffixing *na*, as ;

*Kwala*, *kwalana*, *Dipa*, *dipana*.

The causative becomes passive by suffixing *be*, generally, as ; *Dipise*, *dipisabe*, *Bolise*, *bolisabe*.

Thus from the simple stem, or radical form there arises four other principal forms, and to each of these forms which are active, there is a passive voice, thus ;

Conj :	Active,	Passive,
Radical,	Bola,	Bolabe,
Causative.	Bolise,	Bolisebe,
Indefinite.	Bolino,	Bolabeno,
Reciprocal.	Bolane,	Bolabene, or
		Bolanebe,
Relative.	Bolana,	Bolabena,

There are also secondary forms which arise from the union of two of the principal forms, thus,

The Causative and Indefinite combined form, *Bolisenno*.

The Causative and Reciprocal combined form, *Bolisene*, and each of these take a passive, as ;

Active,	Passive.
<i>Boliseno</i> ,	<i>Bolisabeno</i> ,
<i>Bolisene</i> ,	<i>Bolisebene</i> , or <i>Bolisenebe</i> ,

#### AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

All the verbs Active and Passive have an affirmative and negative form. The affirmative becomes negative by prefixing the partical *si*, to the verb. In some cases this partical is separated from the verb, but it always precedes it, as ;

*Na beli*, I called.  
*Na si beli*, I called not  
*Na mabola ebolu*, I work.  
*Na si mabola ebolu*, I work not  
*Na toppino*, I talk.  
*Na si toppino*, I talk not.

#### NUMBER AND PERSON.

Dualla verbs undergo no change on account of persons or number, except the second person of the imperative mood which suffixes *ni*, to the stem. The same form being used in all three persons singular and plural, as ;

Singular.	{ 1st per :	<i>Na bambe</i> , I carry.
	{ 2nd.	<i>O bambe</i> , Thou carriest.
	{ 3rd.	<i>A bambe</i> , He carries.
Plural.	{ 1st.	<i>Di bambe</i> , We carry.
	{ 2nd.	<i>O bambe</i> , You carry.
	{ 3rd.	<i>Ba bambe</i> . They carry.

#### TENSE.

The tenses of the Dualla verb, are numerous, as

there are two past, two present, one future indicative, and one future imperative; besides which the indefinite form is used in each tense.

The present tense has a form for that which is complete, and for that which is progressing, as also that which is indefinite. The present complete tense is the verb in its simplest or radical form, as;

*Kwala, makwala, kwalino.*

The past tense is formed from the present by changing the terminal vowel into *i*; as, *kwali*. This tense may be called the past complete. There is also a past progressive, and indefinite, as;

*Kwali, kwalino, ta kwala.*

The indefinite past is used chiefly in historical writing; and in a sentence only the first verb is in the indefinite state, when it governs as to time all that follow.

The future tense indicative refers to time indefinitely. It is left to other parts of the sentence to define, when an action shall take place, as; *Kieri na mapoi*, to-morrow I will come. The *intention* to act in future is expressed by prefixing the auxiliary *o*, "shall," "will," to the verb, as;

*A o bela na mba*, "he will call to (or upon) me."

The future imperative changes the terminal vowel of the stem into *e*, as; *Kwale*.

These tenses are rendered emphatic by a repetition of the Pronoun, as; *Na kwala*, I speak, *Mba na kwala*, I do speak. This emphatic form is frequently intensified by the addition of *'ndi*, as; *Mba ndi na kwala*, (lit.) me then I do speak.

The negative applies to all the tenses, as;

*Na si kwala*, I speak not.

*Na si makwala*, I am not speaking.

*Na si kwalino*, I not speaking.



These tenses are here exhibited in one view.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Na kwala*, perfect, I speak.  
*Na makwala*, present incomplete, I am speaking.  
*Na kwalino*, present indefinite, Speaking.  
 Emphatic, 'Mba na kwala, &c.

PAST TENSE.

*Na kwali*, past, I spake.  
*Na ta kwala*, past perfect, I have been speaking.  
*Na kwalino*, past indefinite, I spake.  
 Emphatic. 'Mba na kwali, &c.

FUTURE TENSE.

*Na kwale* future, I shall speak.  
*Na kwaleno*, future indefinite, I shall speak.  
*Na makwale*, future incomplete I shall be speaking  
 Emphatic, 'Mba na kwale, &c.

MOODS.

The Dualla uses but three moods generally ; The indicative, imperative and subjunctive. The indicative is the verb in its radical form. The imperative changes the final vowel of the stem, and in some cases takes a suffix also. It is not confined to commanding, but is used for exhortation and encouragement, consequently there is a form for the first and third person singular and plural.

The subjunctive has no one form of verb peculiar to itself, but unites the auxiliaries *te*, or *tenge*, "if," *nga*, "suppose, perhaps," *wele*, "able," and *pula*, "desire," to the indicative and imperative forms. Thus under this term is included, condition, supposition, possibility, intention, inclination, and obligation.

Indic:	affir:	<i>Na kwala,</i>	I speak.
	neg:	<i>Na si kwala</i>	I speak not.
Imper:	affir:	<i>O kwalani,</i>	Speak thou.
	neg:	<i>O si kwalani,</i>	Speak thou not.
Subj:	affir:	<i>Na kwali te,</i>	If I speak.
	neg:	<i>Na si kwali te,</i>	If I do not speak.

### VERB OF EXISTENCE.

There is a substantive verb in Dualla nearly corresponding to the English, as follows.

Singular,		Plural,	
<i>Na e,</i>	I am	<i>Di e,</i>	We are,
<i>O e,</i>	Thou art,	<i>O e,</i>	You are,
<i>A e,</i>	He is	<i>Ba e,</i>	They are.

This verb receives an euphonic *b, g, j, m,* and *y,* to harmonize with its nouns.

Its tense forms are,

Past complete,	<i>Na ta na e,</i>	Was,
Indefinite.	<i>Na eno,</i>	Is, Was, or Shall be,
Incomplete,	<i>Na mac,</i>	Is,

There is another mode of expressing the existence of persons, which is used more frequently than the above, as,

<i>O e ndi nu,</i>	Thou art he, or,
<i>Ua ndi nu,</i>	Thou art he,
<i>Mba ndi wanu,</i>	I am here,

### IRREGULAR VERBS.

Many verbs are of this class, Some have no past tense, others have no future, and all are conjugated irregularly. The following will give but an imperfect idea of their deviation from the following paradigm, and from one another.

	Present,	Past,	Future,
To turn,	Atoeli,	Atoeli,	Atoele,
To begin,	Baiye,	Baiye,	Baiye,
Abolish,	Bulelli,	Ta bulelli,	Bulelle,
Eat,	Da,	Dedi,	De,
Feed,	Dese,	Dese,	Dese,

There are particles used with irregular verbs which in part indicate the tense.

### COMPOUND VERBS.

There are several Dualla verbs which are composed of two words. The former alone assuming a conjugational form, thus,

*Bola*, "Work" "Act," "Give,"  
*Bola dikaki*, Promise, lit. to give a promise,  
*Bola mbung*, Assure,  
*Bola bwambu*, To bargain,  
*Bola demi*, Beget,

The word *bua*, or *bwa*, is used also for compound verbs, and as *bola*, it precedes the noun and assumes the forms of conjugation. Thus from *Bua*, "To kill," "Break," we have,

*Bua bongo*, "Fear,"  
*Bua ndulo*, "Love,"  
*Bua ndede*, "Pity," "Compassionate,"  
*Bua ngebe*, "To be merciful,"  
*Bua monyenge*, "Rejoice," &c.

All the forms which *bola* and *bua*, assume when used alone, are used also in these compounds; thus,

*bua*, gives *bui*, *bo*, *bue*, *bwabe*,  
*buano*, *buino*, *bono*, *bueno*, *bwabeno*, &c.  
*bua ndulo*, gives *bui ndulo*, *bo ndulo*, *bwe ndulo*,  
*bwano ndulo*, *bwino ndulo*, &c.

So also the causative *buisse*, gives *buisse ndulo*,  
*buiseno ndulo*, *buissebe ndulo*, *buissebeno ndulo*,

The passive form of compound verbs is seldom used.

In these verbs the nominative precedes as in other regular verbs, but the objective pronoun always comes between the verb and noun; thus, A *bu* *mo* *ndulo*. He loves him; *bu*, the act, *ndulo*, affection.

He loves *his child*, A *bu muna au* *ndulo*,  
 Have mercy upon *me*, O *bue mba* *ndede*.

### VERBAL NOUNS.

From verbs are derived three different verbal nouns.

1st. ABSTRACT NOUNS, are mostly derived from the indicative of the radical form by prefixing *I*, for the singular, and *ma*, for the plural. Thus from *pula*, "to desire," comes *ipula*, "desire," pl. *mapula*. Such nouns belong to the third class.

2nd. A GERUND which is derived also from the indicative of the radical form by prefixing *di*, and changing the first vowel into *e*. Thus from *pula*, comes *puledi*, "desiring." By prefixing *mo*, singular, *ba*, plural to this form, there arises a

3rd. NOUN OF AGENCY, Thus *mopuledi*, A desirer, pl. *bapuledi*. These are considered as of the first class.

It will be remembered that *d*, *l*, and *r*, are used interchangeably, this occurs mostly in nouns of this class. The following examples will give a sufficiently distinct idea of the derivation and definite import of this large class of words.

*Ania*, to rule, *jania*, reign, *anedi*, governing,  
*moanedi*, ruler.

*Bia*, to know, *ibia* & *dibia*, knowledge,  
*biedi*, knowing, *mobiedi*, learned man.

*Bola*, to work, *ibola* & *dibola*, the work, action, *boledi*, working, *moboledi*, worker.

*Lea* to teach, *ilea*, the teaching, doctrine, *leedi*, teaching, *moleedi*, teacher.

*Okoa*, to learn, *jokoa*, acquiring, skill, *okoeli*, learning, *mookoeli*, disciple.

*Tatta*, to watch, *itatta*, attention, *tatteri*, watching, *motatteri*, shepherd.

The difference between that which is here termed the Abstract noun, and the Gerund, is this, 'The one is *iala*, "the going," the other is *waledi*, "the manner of walking," and would be used also for the manner and practices of life. Such an application of the term occurs in Acts, i. 21. "All the time the Lord Jesus *went in and out* among us," Iponda eae Sango asu Jizos a tano *bewaledi*, *na bepoedi*.

The abstract nouns are very sparingly used, but the gerund and noun of agency enters largely into the construction of the language.

Intimately connected with this is the derivation of many causative verbs, from attributives, thus from

*Bobi*, Soft, loose, comes *bobise*, To soften.

*Ula*, Full, " *ulise*, To feed, to fill up,

*Ubi*, Confusion, " *ubise*, To confound,

*Uti*, Short, " *utise*, Shorten,

*Poto*, Pierced " *potise*, To engrave.

In the present state of the language a complete Paradigm will not be expected. The following embracing the principal form of each tense and mood, active and passive, affirmative and negative, will assist to give a general idea of the flexibility and extent of the Dualla verb. The first person singular only is written here as there is no change of the verb, on account of number and person.

## PARADIGM.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Perfect.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na bela,	I call,
	{ Pass: Na belabe,	I am called,
	{ Act: Na si bela,	I call not,
	{ Pass: Na si belabe,	I am not called,

*Incomplete.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na mabela,	I call (now) am calling,
	{ Pass: Na mabelabe,	I am called,
	{ Act: Na si mabela,	I am not calling,
	{ Pass: Na si mabelabe,	I am not called,

*Perfect Indefinite Present and Past.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na belano,	I called or was calling,
	{ Pass: Na belabeno,	I am, or was called,
	{ Act: Na si belano,	I called not,
	{ Pass: Na si belabeno,	I am, or was not called,

*Indefinite and Incomplete.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na mabelino,	I call,
	{ Pass: Na mabelibeno,	I am called,
	{ Act: Na si mabelino,	I am not calling,
	{ Pass: Na si mabelibeno,	I am not called,

*Past Tense.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na beli,	I called,
	{ Pass: Na belibe,	I was called,
	{ Act: Na si beli,	I called not,
	{ Pass: Na si belibe,	I was not called,

*Past Perfect. did, was,*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na ta na bela,	I did call,
	{ Pass: Na ta na belabe,	I was called,
	{ Act: Na si ta na bela,	I did not call,
	{ Pass: Na si ta na belabe,	I was not called,

*Historic Tense, the same as the Perfect Indefinite.*

*Future.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na mabele,	I shall call,
	{ Pass: Na mabelebe,	I shall be called,
	{ Act: Na si mabele,	I shall not call,
	{ Pass: Na si mabelebe,	I shall not be called,

*Future Indefinite.*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na mabeleno,	I shall be calling,
	{ Pass: Na mabelebeno,	I shall be called,
	{ Act: Na si mabeleno,	I shall not be calling,
	{ Pass: Na si mabelebeno,	I shall not be called.

*Future Determination,*

Neg: Affir:	{ Act: Na o mabele,	I will or shall call,
	{ Pass: Na o mabelebe,	I shall be called,
	{ Act: Na si o mabela,	I shall not call,
	{ Pass: Na si o mabelabe,	I shall not be called,

SUBJUNCTIVE OR CONDITIONAL MOOD,

CONDITIONAL.

*Present.*

Na beli te,	If I called.
Na belibe te,	If I was called,
Na mabela te,	If I call,
Na mabelabe te,	If I am called,

Na belino tenge,	If I call,
Na mabelino te, or }	If I am calling,
Na mabeli te no, }	

*Past.*

Na ta na bela te,	If I did call,
-------------------	----------------

*Future.*

Na mabele te,	If I shall call,
Na mabele te no,	If I shall be calling,
Na o mabela te,	If I shall call,

## SUPPOSITION.

'Nga na beli,	Suppose I call,
'Nga te na bela,	Peradventure, If I call,
'Nga na mabela,	Perhaps I am calling, &c.
'Nga na belino,	Perhaps I called, am calling
'Nga na mabelino,	Perhaps I am calling, or
	Shall be calling.

## ABILITY.

Na weli bela mo,	I am able to call him,
Na weli te bela,	If I am able to call,
Na si weli te bela,	If I am not able to call,

## INTENTION.

Na emedi bela,	I will call,
Na si emedi bela,	I will not call,

## DESIRE.

Na pula bela mo,	I wish to call him,
Na si pula bela,	I do not wish to call,
Na pula te bela,	If I wish to call, &c.



OBLIGATION, *must*.

O bele, You must call, This is the imperative mood.  
 O mabele, You must call, This is more frequently  
 used, but does not imply the positive,  
 obligation included in the English term.

INTERROGATIVE, *can*.

O mabela-e ? Do you call ? implies "can you call him,"

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Present.*

Affir :	{	Act:	Bela,	(2nd per : sing : implied)	Call.
			O bele,	(2nd.per : expressed,)	You call.
Neg :	{	Act:	Si bela,	Call not,	
			O si bele,	You call not,	

Sedi mba na bele,	Let me (I) call,
Sedi mo a bele,	Let him (he) call,
Sedi biso di bele,	Let us (we) call,
Sedi ba ba bele,	Let them (they) call,

IMPERATIVE TO SPEAK,

*Affirmative, Active,*  
*Singular,*

1 Na makwale,	I must speak,
2 O kwale,	Speak thou,
3 A makwale,	He must speak,

*Plural,*

1 Di makwale,	We must speak,
2 Binyo kwale,	Ye must speak, or speak ye
3 Ba makwale,	They must speak,

*Affirmative Passive.*

## Singular.

1 Na mabuebe,	I must be broken,
2 O mabuebe,	You must be broken,
3 A mabuebe,	He must be broken,

## Plural.

1 Di mabuebe,	We must be broken,
2 Binyo o mabuebe,	Ye must be broken,
3 Ba mabuebe,	They must be broken,

*Negative Active.*

Na si makwale,	I must not speak,
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*Negative Passive.*

Na si mabuebe,	I must not be broken,
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*Relative form Imperative.*

O belana nu motu,	Call to that man,
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*Reciprocal form Imperative.*

O belene,	Call each other,
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## VERBAL NOUNS, GERUND.

Beledi,	Calling,
Mobeledi,	Caller, pl. Babeledi,
Buedi,	Breaking,
Mobuedi,	Breaker, pl. Babuedi,

## ADVERBS.

The adverbs of the language are not numerous. A

few are formed by prefixing *na*, "with" to an abstract noun, as; *Na jangwa*, "Wisely," lit. with wisdom. He speaks truly, *A makwala na mbadi*. The following are those in most frequent use.

ADVERBS OF TIME,

<i>Enge</i> ,	To-day,	<i>Pepe</i> ,	Next.
<i>Kieri</i> ,	To-morrow,	<i>'Ndi</i> ,	Then,
<i>Ediba-diba</i> ,	Early,	<i>Ibe</i> ,	When.
<i>Dibokimene</i>	Immediately,	<i>Ni iponda</i> ,	Whilst,
<i>Tatanu</i> ,	At once,	<i>'Ngeri gita</i> ,	Frequently,
<i>'Suna 'ponda</i> ;	Soon,		

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>Unu</i> ,	Here,	<i>Bebe</i> ,	Near,
<i>Une</i> and <i>One</i> ,	There,	<i>O boko</i> ,	Without,
<i>U ndi</i> ,	Whence,	<i>O tetin</i> ,	Within,
<i>O moi</i> ,	Above,	<i>O boso</i> ,	Forwards,
<i>O wasi</i> ,	Below,	<i>O mbusa</i> ,	Backwards,
<i>One</i> ,	Yonder.	<i>Na mbadi</i> ,	Truly,
<i>Itum</i> ,	Far,	<i>Yombone</i> ,	To and Fro,

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

<i>'Ngeri po</i> ,	Once,	<i>'Ngeri 'lalu</i>	Thrice,
<i>'Ngeri 'ba</i> ,	Twice,	<i>'Ngeri 'ne</i> ,	Fourthly, &c.

ADVERBS OF MANNER.

<i>Bwam</i> ,	Well, Properly,	<i>'Mbeng-e</i> ,	Slowly,
<i>(Oba mo) bwam</i> ,	(Pray) skillfully,	<i>Bobi</i> ,	Softly, Politely,
		<i>Na wamse</i> ,	Quickly,
<i>Pe</i> ,	Also, Likewise, Too,	<i>Na ango</i>	Cleverly,
	Again,	<i>Na jangwa</i> ,	Wisely.
<i>'Nga</i> ,	Peradventure,	<i>Na ilema</i> ,	Stupidly,
<i>Nika</i> ,	Likewise, In like-manner,	<i>Na nyengenyne</i> ,	Sweetly,
		<i>Na ngingnya</i> ,	Power fully

## ADVERBS OF DEGREE.

<i>Na no kem,</i> Very, Highly,	<i>Mo ndene,</i> Exceedingly,
Greatly,	Bitterly,
<i>Na kang</i> Tightly, Exces-	<i>Mosia,</i> Aloud,
sively,	<i>Bebe,</i> Almost.

## ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION AND NEGATION.

<i>E,</i> Yes, Aye, Yea,	<i>Si,</i> No, Not,
<i>Kem,</i> No,	<i>Titti,</i> Not,

A few examples will suffice to show how these adverbs are used.

*To-day* shalt thou be with me in paradise,  
*O enge* o mabe na mba o paradiso,  
*Immediately* while he yet spake, the cock crew,  
*Dibokimene* ni iponda a toppino, momi mo uba mo  
 longo,

Peter wept *bitterly*, A eya-mbimbi *ndene*,  
 Ye shall know *hereafter*, O mabie *ine ponda*,  
 Mary rose up *hastily*, Meri a asumui *na wum*,  
 Cain *wickedly* slew his brother,

Ken a bono muna nyango au *na bubi*,

They talk *too much*,

Ba toppino *gita*, or Ba toppino *na no kem*,

He speaks *fluently*, A kwala ndi *bwam*,

*Then* were the disciples glad,

'*Ndi* baokoeli ba bwa monyenge

He fell *first* asleep, A kwidi iyọ *bwambi*,

They are all *alike*, Bese ba be ndi *nika*,

*Freely* ye have received, *freely* give,

*Na wunja* minyo o aledino, bola pe *na wunja mene*,

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions of the language perform a very important office as may be understood from their constant use with nouns to express the various relations of one person or thing with another, as already noticed in Page, 9.

The principal prepositions are

<i>A, Ya,</i> Of,	<i>O nyulo,</i> About, For, By,
<i>Aka, Buka,</i> Above, Over and above,	Concerning, Instead of,
<i>Boso,</i> Before,	On account of, Through,
<i>Bebe,</i> Near to, Nigh, At,	For the sake of,
By, Towards,	<i>O tetin,</i> Within,
<i>Dingise,</i> Against,	<i>Pe,</i> Beside,
<i>Ekamene,</i> Across, Athwart	<i>Ponda,</i> According to, In proportion, Agreea- bly to,
<i>Eboko,</i> Without,	<i>Pulisene,</i> Mingled with, Among,
<i>Itum,</i> Far off,	<i>Sinja,</i> Alone,
<i>Lattiscue,</i> Among,	<i>Tetin,</i> In, Within, Inside, Between, Amid,
<i>'Mbusa,</i> After, Behind,	<i>U, &amp; Ui,</i> From, Out of,
<i>Moi,</i> On, Up, Upon,	<i>Uamene,</i> Alone,
<i>Muri mese,</i> Round, On every side, About,	<i>Wasi,</i> Below, Beneath, Under, Down,
<i>Na,</i> According to, Con- cerning, With, From,	<i>Yombo,</i> Around, Encir- cling.
For, Towards,	
<i>O,</i> About, Around, In, Into, To, Unto,	

CONJUNCTIONS.

The conjunctions are but few, and very often not

used, where the English is incorrect if the conjunction be omitted,

The principal conjunctions are,

<i>Ebanja</i> , Because,	<i>Na</i> , And, As,
For,	<i>O nyulo na</i> , Hence, Therefore, Wherefore.
<i>Ke</i> , Except, Although,	<i>Te</i> , <i>Tenge</i> , If, Whether
Else, Save, Lest,	or not, Allowing
' <i>Ndi</i> , But, Then, Yet,	that, Supposing
' <i>Ndi na</i> , Although,	that.
<i>Na ndi</i> , Therefore,	
Wherefore,	<i>To</i> , Nor, Or,

The best examples of the use of prepositions and conjunctions will be found in the Printed Scriptures, The first Psalm supplies the following.

NOR stood *in* the way *of* sinners,  
 To teme *o* bedemo *ba* bailema.  
 BUT his delight is *in* the law *of* Yehova,  
 'NDI ndulo au e e ndi *o* mbenda *ya* Yehova,  
 AND *in* his law he meditates day *and* night,  
 'NDI a ongelino *o* mbenda au bulu *na* bunya. &c.

## INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are much used in Dualla but they are not many in number.

As expressive of Sorrow,	<i>A</i> , or <i>Ah</i> ,
Disappointment	<i>Bo</i> ,
Perplexity,	<i>O</i> .
Astonishment	<i>We we</i> ,
Joy,	<i>Ah</i> .

## PART II,

### CONSTRUCTION, OR SYNTAX.

A very few lines can be devoted to this subject. Under the terms, agreement, government, and arrangement are placed such rules as are required for an intelligent reading of the Scriptures.

#### CASES OF NOUNS.

If it be true that the word *case* implies termination, then there is but one case in the Dualla noun and this must be the nominative. Yet it is quite possible to arrange the noun and preposition, so as to give the various cases of the Greek noun. In speaking here of cases it will be understood that it refers to the means adopted to express the relations which are indicated by the terminations of the nouns in the Latin and Greek languages. The rules of syntax are directed to the regulation of the preposition.

#### *Vocative Case.*

1 There is this distinction between the English and Dualla ; the latter *always* taking a vocative in direct address, and the former only in solemn discourse. Thus,

*A sango*, is O Master, *A ti*, is O Father.

Many proper names begin with *n*, and the vocative then unites and forms with this initial a syllable.

Thus, in speaking or calling to, any one,

'Nkue, becomes, Ankue.

'Ngando, " Angando.

Proper names which have an initial vowel, lose it in the vocative ; Thus, Ilane, becomes, Alane.

*Genitive Case.*

2 This has been sufficiently noticed in page 10.

*Dative and Accusative Cases.*

3 It may be possible for the scholar to distinguish between the import of these cases, yet here they are used as one. The preposition *na*, is generally used for both. God created the world, is thus expressed,

Loba lo mene moi na wasi. lit. God, He created the heavens, and the earth.

Charta inutilis scribendo, is, Kalati e si lungamene na itilea.

Unsuited to labour, is, A si lungamene na ndutu.

My house is open to you, is, 'Ndabo am e e ndi tele na ua.

Animus movet corpus, is, Molema mo sumwi nyulo. Here as in English (The mind moves the body,) the prep: is not used.

I ask for money, Na juwele na bima.

**AGREEMENT.**

4 Most of the laws regulating the use of the noun and pronoun of the English language apply also to the Dualla.

As the verb undergoes no change on account of number or person, the rules of syntax apply to the noun and pronoun chiefly. Thus, *readest*, *reads*, *read*, has but one form in Dualla; as,

Thou <i>readest</i> well,	O <i>malanga</i> bwam,
He <i>reads</i> well,	A <i>malanga</i> bwam,
We <i>read</i> well,	Di <i>malanga</i> bwam.

There must be agreement in the following cases.

a A plural noun takes a plural pronoun.

b A plural noun takes the plural form of the preposition, See table, II. page 11.

c A singular noun take a singular pron: and prep:



- d* Singular nouns connected by *and*, take a plural pron : and prep :
- e* Singular nouns separated by *or*, or *nor*, take a sing : pron : and prep :
- f* Collective nouns implying one, take a sing : pron : and prep :
- g* Collective nouns implying plurality, take a pl : pron : and prep :

## GOVERNMENT.

- 5 *The position of the Nominative is before the verb.*

Thus, Where is *he*,      *A* *ç* *we*.

Go *ye* into all the world,    *Binyo* *ala* *o* *bekumbu* *bese*.

*A messenger* was sent,    *Molomedi* *mo* *lomibeno*,

- 6 A general rule obtains in this language ; that the word of more importance governs its concomitant : hence, *ndabo au*, is, house his.

*ndabo ndene*, is, house great.

- a* Active and passive verbs, govern the Objective case ; as, We love *him*, *Di matonda mo*.

- b* Compound active verbs take the obj : case after the first member of the verb ; as,

He vexes *him*,    *A mabwa mo pidi*,

- c* Sometimes the preposition governs the obj : case ; as ; I sent a book *to* him,    *Na lomi kalati na mo*. but this is not a general rule, it is more in accordance with usage to let the active verb govern even in such a sentence, as ;

*Na lomi mo kalati po*,    I sent him one book.

- d* Nouns govern the article or its equivalent.

- e* Nouns govern pronouns.

Obs. When two nouns are used to designate the same thing, or when a noun is used to qualify

another noun ; — then, if the sentence is entreat-  
ing, the pron : governs ; if not so used, it follows  
the first noun by this rule.

*f* Nouns govern adjectives.

*g* Verbs govern adverbs.

*h* Nouns of time, space, and measurement, when  
used in the obj : case, govern the adj : or noun.

A danguino ponda *po*, He walked a mile, lit.  
mile one.

*i* The last noun in a clause, or its representative  
pronoun, governs to an extent unknown in the En-  
glish, leading to a repetition of the noun in the suc-  
ceeding clause. One example will suffice.

In Mark, ix. 19. Jesus says, Bring *him* to me, And  
they brought *him* unto *him*, and when *he* saw *him*,  
straightway the spirit tare *him* ; and he fell on the  
ground and wallowed foaming. And *he* asked his fa-  
ther, &c. It will be too much to assert, that even  
the *English* translation has in it the same precision as  
the original ; but to repeat the pronoun thus in  
Dualla would be to pervert the text. The force of the  
narrative would carry a reader through a second  
pron : as here, but it is doubtful if it would any further.

*O* wane *mo* na mba. Na babo ba wani *mo*.

You bring him to me. And they brought him ;  
This is plain ; but to add, Ibe a eni *mo*, would at

When he saw him,  
once raise a question in the native mind as to which  
of the two it was who saw the other ; but to say

Ibe *Ji. os* a eni *mo*, is speaking distinctly.

When Jesus he saw him,

Again, He wallowed foaming. And he asked his  
father, &c. Put this lit. and the same obscurity re-  
turns ; but to say,

A ungukani &c. Na Jizos a uwele sango au na, &c.

He wallowed &c. And Jesus he asked father his saying, &c.  
This is speaking with precision.

7 *As*, governs the obj : case contrary to the English ; as, He is as good *as* me, A e ndi lodi nz mba : yet this is not idiomatic ; the natives more frequently say, Mo a lodi, 'mba pe na lodi ; lit. He is good, me too I am good.

*Possessive Case.*

8 The rules of the English possessive case do not apply to the Dualla, inasmuch as the noun is never thus construed.

Richard's house, is House of Richard.

Man's power, is Power of man.

Singular nouns in apposition are treated as sing : nouns.

Plural nouns in apposition are treated as pl. nouns.

The pronoun and the noun it represents, are both used as a nominative to the same word ; as,

The Lord is our God, Yehova, a e ndi Loba lasu, lit. Jehovah, *he* is our God.

ARRANGEMENT.

This in Dualla is a large subject, but it will not suit the elementary character of this book to do more here than notice a few of the principal rules to guide the student. This will be best done by examining a few sentences.

1 He alone is happy. Momene, a e bonam, lit. Himself he is happy. or,

A e ndi bonam, 'inponi mo wo, He is happy, only him one.

2 Seek peace and do good, O pulise pi, o bole pe bwam. lit. You seek peace, you do good too,

This sentence is written imperatively ; O ma-pulise pi, o mabolino bwam pe, is indicative, that

the person addressed is thus employed. In either case the Dualla repeats the pron: where the English use the conjunction. This law applies universally, the Duallas never using a conjunction thus.

- 3 Forget not to do good. O si bangisene, o boli-no bwam. Here the infinitive, "to do good", is expressed by the imperative. It reads, You no forget, you must do good.

- 4 A certain man had two sons,  
*Momi mo wo a bene bana ba bomi baba.* lit. Man him one, he had children they males two. Bana-ba-bomi is thus the noun, and governs the adj: of number (6, f.) So also of the first words, (momi mo wo) the article *a*, or its equivalent *one*, must not precede the noun. *Mo wo momi*, in construction would have quite a different meaning.

- 5 And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living.  
*'Ndi ya mbusa ya babo, a gna sango au na, A Ti, bola mba dam longo la bima. Ndi a abane bana bau longo lau la bima.*

Here we read lit. Then the younger of them he said father his unto, (6, e.) O father, (noun of address preceded by vocative, 1,) Give me (verbs governs its obj: 6, a.) my portion of goods (6, e.) then he, *abane*, (this is a reciprocal verb and imports a reciprocal action,) divided with children his, longo lau la bima, (6, e.)

The above will be sufficient to direct the careful reader to an intelligent examination of the following scripture which is here interlined with a lit. rendering into English.

## PRAXIS.

## LUKE, CHAP. XV. v, 11.

11 'Ndi a kwali na, Momi mo wo, a bene bana  
And he spake, saying, Man him one, he had children  
ba bomi baba. 12 'Ndi ya mbusa ya babo, a ona  
they males two. Then the younger of them he said

sango au na, A Ti, Bola mba dam longo la bima.  
father his unto, O Father, Give me my portion of goods.

'Ndi a abane bana bau, longo laula bima. 13 I  
Then he parted to children his, part his of goods. It

poi to su gita, muna au nya mbusa, a koteli  
came (to pass) not days many (after) child his the younger collected

longo lau, 'ndi a aluno londo lau, o ekumbu ya itum,  
portion his, and he went journey his, to country of far off,

wandi a nyamise bima bau, na bola mambu ma mbamba.  
therein then he wasted goods his, with riotous doing.

14 Ibe a bolino-nyamise bese, 'njai ni ndene e  
When he had done waste all, famine, (lit. hunger of bitterness) it

kwidino o ekumbu; 'ndi a membe pe pula eyuma ida.  
fell on that country; and he began to want food.

15 'Ndi a aluno, a latta momene o momi ya  
Then he went, he joined himself to man of

ekumbu; 'ndi a lomi mo o moonda mau o dese da  
country; then he sent him to field his to feed

ngoa. 16 A ta pula lundise dibum lau na beyubo  
swine. He did want to fill belly his with husks (which)

ngoa ma dano: ebanja to motu a si bola mo yuma.  
swine ate; for no man he no gave him any thing.

17 'Ndi ibe a ongelino momene, a ona, Bona bo  
Then when he remembered himself, he said, People of

sango am, bininga, ba bene bewolu ba ba bukia ba  
 father my, how-many, they have bread, that surpasses them  
 pula ba dedi, na mba, na wo na njai! 18 Na emedi  
 to eat, and me I die with hunger. I will

asumue, na ala mboa tite am, na makwala na mo  
 arise, and go to home of father my I will say to him,  
 na, A Ti, 'mba na ta bola bubi o boso bo moi na  
 thus, O Father, me I have done wickedly in face of heaven and  
 o boso bongo, 19 'Ndi mba na si lungamene pe o  
 in face thine, And me I no fit again to

belebe muna ongo: Timbise mba ka moboledi ongo  
 be called son thy: Cause me to beo re as servant thine  
 mo wo. 20 'Ndi mo a asumui, a ali mboa ya sango  
 him one, Then him he arose, he went to the home of father

au. 'Ndi na a tano itum one, sango au a eni mo,  
 his. Then while he was afar off, father his he saw him,  
 na boino-mo-ndedi, a anya muila, a koidino munyungu  
 and compassionated him, he ran, he fell on neck

au, a sopino mo. 21 'Ndi muna, a ona mo na, A  
 his, he kissed him. But the child he said him unto, O

Ti, 'mba na ta bola bubi o boso bo moi, na o miso  
 Father, me I have done wickedly in the face of heaven, and in eyes  
 mongo, 'ndi na si lungamene pe o belabe muna  
 thine, and I no fit again to be called child

ongo. 22 'Ndi Sango, a ona o bautu bau na,  
 thine. Then the father he said to the servant his unto,

Binyo wana mba loki lo aka ese, bntise mo; ele  
 Ye bring me the coat that surpasses all, clothe him; put

mo eyondo o dia dau, na betambi pe o miendi mau.  
 him a ring on hand his, and shoes also on feet his,

23 Wana mba muna a nyaka nyi e diwongi, na bwa;  
 Bring me offspring of the cow that is fat, and kill;

sedi biso di de, di bwe-pe-monyenge; 24 Ebanja  
 let us we eat, we rejoice too. Because

munu muna am a ta a wo, 'ndi a pumbua pe; a ta  
this child mine, he was dead, but he alive again; he was  
pumbia, 'ndi a diabe pe. 'Ndi ba kumo o  
lost, but he found again. Then they began to  
bwa monyenge.  
rejoice.





# MIENGE.

## MOENGE, I.

**B**ONAM na nu motu, nu a si dan-  
guino mianu ma babubi ; to te-  
me o bedemo da bailema ; to ja wasi  
na baasingedi.

2 'Ndi ndulo au e ndi o mbenda  
ya Yehova ; 'ndi a ongelino o mben-  
da au bulu na bunya.

3 A mabe na boeli bi debe o ton-  
go ya madiba, ni yai bepuma bau o  
iponda au ; eyadi au pe e si ma an-  
ja ; 'ndi to njika lambu a bolino, e  
matemi bwam.

4 Batu ba bubi ba si be na : ba  
be ndi na besambu bi mbasi, ni ngo  
e wunguedi mo one.

5 Na ndi babubi, ba si mateme o  
moka ; to bailema o moemba ma  
mosangi.

6 Ebanja Yehova, a biino bedem  
ba mosangi : 'ndi bedem ba babubi  
bi manyame.

## MIENGE, II.

**'N**JI basibi ba matoise, na batu  
ba maongeli dambu da ewolo e ?

2 Kinge ya wasi ba makotone  
babomene, baanedi ba ania moanu  
o dingise Yehova, na o dingise mo-  
posso mau : ba ona,

3 Esemi biso di tumi ngata yabu,  
di pumba pe misinga o nyulo abu.

4 Mo nyi a ja o moi a maeyo :  
Yehova a maalia babo o joe dau.

5 'Ndi a matoppe na babo o ma-  
linga mau, a matanyise babo na pidi  
ma moiye.

6 'Mba ndi na wainyise kinge am  
o moi Zaiion molongo mam mosangi.

7 Na emedi lingua mbenda ni

Yehova a ona mba na, Ua ndi muna  
am, o enge na be na ua.

8 O uwele mba na, 'ndi na ma-  
bola ua basibi, na beanedi bongo, na  
masu ma wasi na mboa ongo.

9 O mabuleli babo na itumbu ya  
bie ; o manyoso babo bepasi, biana  
ewa ya moubloedii.

10 Be so jangua binyo kinge :  
be so leabe binyo bakaisedi ba wasi.

11 Bia Yehova na bongo, bwa  
monyenge na soa soane.

12 Soppa Muna, ke a bene pidi,  
ndi o pumba ngia ; ebanja iponda  
isun pidi au e madise. Bonam na  
ba bese ba lakise na mo.

## MIENGE, III.

### *Moenge ya Isesa.*

*Motilabe na Devid iponda nyeno  
muna au Absalom muila.*

**A** YEHOVA, babo ba wotonde ba  
matakiseno mba ! bagita ba su-  
muino moi o kumo mba.

2 Bagita ba kwalino nyulo mu-  
dii mam, Na jongise di titti na mo  
o Loba, su ese.

3 'Ndi A Yehova, ua ndi we mba  
nguba ; bosangi bam, o mosumuedi  
ya molopo mam.

4 Na eya na Yehova na doi dam,  
'ndi a singi mba o nyulo molongo  
mau mosangi, su ese.

5 Na nengi mba wasi na koiyo ;  
na umwea pe ; ebanja Yehova a  
aledi mba.

6 Na is mabwa to bongo na dum  
da lukuli la batu, ba ja babomene o  
dingise mba miuri mese.

7 A Yehova, Asumue ; A Loba

lam ongise mba : ebanja o ta o dipa baasingedi bam o ewise ya ilama ; o ta o bua masunga ma babubi.

8 Jongise ge na Yehova : batu bonggo ba namise ua, bibi bese.

## MIENGE, IV.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**S**INGA mba ke na beli ua, a Loba lam la bosangi : ua ndi o kopisa mba na na tano o ndutu ; bwe mba ndedi, singa pe moka mam.

2 A bana ba batu, 'nj'ka iponda binyo o aledino ewolo, o timbise bosangi bam na bosolo-e ? o emedi jombwa lobango bibi bese-e ?

3 'Ndi binyo bia na na Yehova a ta aba na momene mo nyi bowan na Loba : Yehova a masingani mba ke na bele mo.

4 O teme na bonggo, bubi pe tom : o kwala na molema mongo o nyulo inongo longo, o be na pi, su ese.

5 O bola mabia ma mosangi. o wele pe ilakako longo na Yehova.

6 Bagita ba maona, 'Njaa maleile biso bwam-e ? A Yehova, o sumua moenene ya boso longo o nyulo asu.

7 O ta wele monyenge o molema mam, di buka na di iponda mbasi abu na wain e matondo.

8 Na emedi nanga asi na eyabe na eyo pe ; ebanja ua a Yehova, uamene ndi o sungui mba bwam bwam.

## MIENGE, V.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A** YEHOVA, singani beyala bam, o ongeli pe mianu mam.

2 Singani doi lam la mbimbi, A kinge am na Loba ; Na uamene ndi ia makanino.

3 O masinga doi lam ya beliba bunya A Yehova : o ediba bunya na

2

maloma ikane lam na ua, na matatta pe na ua.

4 Ebanja o titti Loba lo bene ndulo na bubi : to bubi pe bu si maja na ua.

5 Bakumba ba si materne o boso bonggo : Ua o asinge baboledi babubi bese.

6 O mabumbise babo ba matopopo lobango : Yehova a emedi asinge motu a maiya na maondon ?

7 'Ndi na mba, na mapoi o ndabo oingo o nyulo dimuti da ngebe ongo : o bonggo bonggo na maows o ndabo ya mosangi mongo.

8 A Yehova dieri mba o mosangi mongo, o nyulo baasingedi bam ; tese ngia ongo na si o boso bam.

9 Ebanja beyala bi mbadi bi titti o milumbu mabu ; o tetu yabu e lundi na bubi ; nyunga yabu e e ndi songo telami ; ba ondno na beyemi babu.

10 A Loba lundise babo na bubi babu ; esedi babo ba ko na mianu mabu ; o pumba babo one na dimuti labu la bubi ; ebanja ba timbani babomene o dingise ua.

11 'Ndi esedi babo bese ba laki-se na a ba bwa monyenge ; esedi babo ba te mosia na monyenge, ebanja o dingedi babo : esedi babo pe ba tundi dina longo ba be bonam na ua.

12 Ebanja ua A Yehova, o manamise bosangi : o makumani mo na ndulo biana nguba.

## MIENGE, VI.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A** YEHOVA, o si domia mba na pidi ongo, o si dipa pe mba na malinga ma moiye.

2 Bwe mba ndedi, A Yehova ; ebanja na bobi ; A Yehova o bolise mba, biese bam bi malinga.

3 Mudii mam pee malinga bwam-bi : ndi ua, a Yehova, njika be-e ?

4 Tiraba na mba A Yehova, sungua mudii mam; a ongise mba o nyulo ndedi ongo.

5 O kwidi jongele na ua di titti: o songo nja ni masoma ua-e?

6 Na maolo na soa soane, o bu-bu buese na maowa inongo lam, na sopise inongo lam na misodi.

7 Diso dam di digabe o nyulo itakise: e timbi edun o nyulo baasingedi bam bese.

8 Asumae mba nyulo, binyo bese baboledi ba bubi; ebanja Yehova a ta singa doi lam la mbimabi.

9 Yehova a ta singa isosumedi dam; Yehova a emedi alia moka mam.

10 Ezedi baasingedi bam bese ba bene besolo na malani mandene, esedi ba matimbise, na bene besolo ngeri po.

#### MIENGE, VII.

*Longi na David o Yehova o nyulo beyala ba motu a miinda, motu a Benjamin.*

**A** YEHOVA Loba lam, na lakise na ua: o sungua mba o nyulo baasingedi bam bese, oongise mba:

2 Ke a nyauwa mudii mam, biana njo ndi e nyauwa mo bepasi; mo-ongoedi nyi pepe a titti.

3 A Yehova. Loba lam, na bol te dini, na bubi ba be te o maa mam;

4 Na timbiseli te bubi na mo nyi timbise bubi na bwam bam, Na iba te na mo nyi ta takise mba,

5 Ezedi moasingedi mo bupe mudii mam, a damia pe; e, esedi mo a dakia longe lam o wasi, na nenge pe edube amro dikundu, su cse.

6 Asumue, A Yehova na malinga mongo, o teme uamene moi o nyulo pidi ya baasingedi bam: o wana pe mba moka mongo.

7 Na ndi dimuti da batu ba makiing-a ua: o nyulo abu o timbi mboa ongo.

8 Yehova a makaise batu; o kaise mba A Yehova, o nyulo bosangi bongo, o bole mba o nyulo iteme lam.

9 Ezedi miubi ma batu mi poi o isu; 'ndi o tese basangedi bwam; Loba la mosangi a kikino milema na mianu.

10 Loba a e ndi nguba am; a sungui babo ba iteme la milema.

11 Loba a e ndi mokaisedi nam-badi, Loba lo bene malinga minya mese.

12 A si atoceli tenge a emedi geba po au; a ta nia dipunga dau, a pongino mo.

13 E a ta bongisene bie ba kwidi o nyulo au; a bongisene mibanja mau o batakisedi.

14 Ombwa, a lundise molema mau na bubi, a keki maondon, 'ndi a yai pe lobango.

15 A pudi ekukulu njiba, na mo a ko wasi o ekukulu a wekino.

16 Maondon mau ma matimbe pe o moi ya molopo mau, mataki mau ma ma sibia o nyulo au.

17 Na emedi sesa Yehova, o nyulo bosangi bau, na emedi longo isesa na dina da Yehova, Mokedi.

#### MIENGE, VIII.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A** YEHOVA, Sango asu! O maji-se isanga longo bo doma o moi. njika bonam bo be o dina dongo, na o wasi yese!

2 O nyulo milumbu ma bana, na babo ba nyongise, o wani ngingnya o nyulo baasingedi bongo; 'ndi o manenge wasi moasingedi na moondedi.

3 Ni iponda na maongelino mboa ongo, ebolu ya mine mongo, mudi na ngingiti ni o tano wekino;

4 Nji pe motu a eno, na o madube mo-e? na muna a motu, na o maombwa mo-e?

5 O ta weki mo njengulan na

anjeli, o ta kumani mo na isanga na idube.

6 O weki mo moanedi ya bebolu ba ma mongo; o tese mambu mese o wasi matanga mau:

7 Milongi mese, na nyaka, e, na nyama ya beili;

8 Baun bi moi pe na sue ya munja, na mese mi tombino o mangia ma munja.

9 A Yehova Sango asu, njika bonam bo be o dina dongo, na o wasi yese.

## MIENGE, IX.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Mo tlabu na Derid o nyulo widi ya Muna au.*

**A** YEHOVA, na m s'ise ua na molema mam mese; na e nedi lea bebolu bongo bese bondene.

2 Na mabwa monyenge na bene ndulo na ua A Mokoledi! na malongo isesa na dina longo.

3 Ibe buasingedi bam ba matimbisen mbusa, ba make wasi, ba manyamse o boso bongo.

4 Ebanja o ta alia iteme lam, na muri mam; o jano o bigedi, ka mokaisedi bosangi.

5 Ua o dumedi basibi, o humbise batu ba bubi; o dimse mina mabu, mba, na mba.

6 A moasingedi, mabumbe mongo ma pino o isu la bwaba: o nyamse miindi, jongele dabu di nyamise na babo.

7 Ndi ua, A Yehova, o be ndi bibi bese; a ta bongisene begedi bau na moka;

8 A makaise wasi na bosangi, a mabole moka na bosangi na batu.

9 Yehova a ma be ndi uma ya jongise na babo ba ene ndenge, a e ndi ekuman o iponda ya ndutu.

10 Babo ba bii dina longo, ba malakise ua; ebanja ua A Yehova o si dii babo ba bwa ua bongo.

11 Longo isesa na Yehova, nu

ny'ja o Zaton; o langua o tetin ya batu bebolu bau.

12 Ebanja nu nyi ombwino bubi, a ongeleno babo; a si ta dimbedi jeya ya bataka.

13 Bwe mba ndedi A Yehova; o ongel ndutu am, o nyulo babo ba maasingedi ba; ua o masumua mba moi o nyulo jombi la kwidi!

14 Na mba na maleidi isesa longolese, o jombi da ngonderi ya Zaton: ndi na ma emedi bwa monyenge o jongise longo.

15 Basibi ba loi wasi o nyulo ekukulu ni ba wekine: epose bamene ba nengino, miendi mabu mi nongobe.

16 Yehova a biabe na moka a bol'no: ba bubi ba lambabe na bebolu bi maa mabu. O ongel ni bibi bese.

17 Babubi ba malomabe o mundi ma kwidi, na bekumbu bese be dimbedi Loba.

18 Ndi batuedi ba si ma dimbiabe bibi bese: mapita ma batuedi ma si manyama to bunya to bunya.

19 A Yehova asumue, o si esedi to motu a buka: eschi basibi be kaisebe na o gene longo.

20 A Yehova, o wele bongo o tetin abo: sedi bekumbu ba bii na ba be ndi batu, bibi bese.

## MIENGE, X.

**A** YEHOVA, 'nji o temino itum-e? Nji o utino nyulo ongo o iponda ya ndutu

2 O nyulo kodise ya babubi batuedi ba takisebe; ba lambabe na malambi ba bibi.

3 Ebanja nobubi a wele kumba o nyulo ipula la molema mau, moibedi a wele momene kumba, a bwa Yehova pidi.

4 Mobubi o nyulo kumba ya bese au, a si wele pulise Loba: Loba lo titti jongeli lau lese.

5 Belem bau be bubi bibi bese;

moka mongo mo e itum na mo, a mia baasingedi ban bese.

6 A kwala na molema mau na titti na asumwe; na si mabe pe itui.

7 Molumba mau mo lundi mbomba, maondon, na lobango; o wasi iyema au bubi na ewolo.

8 A ja o nyulo uma ya utami ya mundi: na uma esuka. a bono babwam, miso mau maja o dingise banyue.

9 A balami wasi tatta besuka biana njo o begedi bau; a balami o tatta na damia batuedi: a damedi babo, a duta babo o epepe au.

10 A ni'ami wasi, a nenge nyulo na mwe, na ban'ue ba mak'o o nyulo. ngingnya au.

11 A kwala na molema mau na Loba lo dimbedi: a uti boso bau, a si maene to mo.

12 A Yehova asumwe, o sumua maa mongo o moi; A Loba lam o si dimbia nyi lokomed'.

13 Neni so babubi ba makumano Loba-e? kwalino na molema mau na, Ua o si uwele.

14 Ua o ma b'oli eni; ebanja o ombwano bubi na ipidi o timbise mo na dia longo: motuedi a tatta momene na ua; ua ndi moongoedi nya banyue.

15 O bulelli inama la bubi na moondedi: na o pulise te bubi bau o si die to bo wo.

16 Yehova ndi kinge la mba na mba: Basibi ba ma nyam o mundi mau A Yehova;

17 Ni iponda o ma'nga ipulise la bandede, o bongisanino milema mabu; nungami itoi longo.

18 O kaise banyue na batakedi. 'ndi to motu a si mapangabe o nyulo wassi.

#### MIENGE XI.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**N**A malaka mbamene na Yehova: neni so o qna na mudii mam ua

O pumoa o molongo mongo, binyo binun.

2 Nambali babubi ba nia mapunga mabu, ba bongisani mongo mabu, 'ndi o mutiti ba manume basangise milema.

3 'Ndi abasani ma mundi mu tombise, 'njika lamba mosangedi a benino-e?

4 Yehova a e o tetin ndabo au nya bosangi, begedi ba Yehova b'ndi moi: miso mau maene, bepupu ya miso mau ba kika bana ba batu.

5 Yehova a maombwa basangedi: 'ndi babubi na nu nyi tundi bila, mudii mau ma asinge.

6 O nyulo babubi a makoma wea na makalandu, wea na Sulfer na eididi ya madisani: labu longo di.

7 Ebanja Yehova ya mosangi, a tundi bosangi: boso bau bo moombwa basangedi.

#### MIENGE XII.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**O**NGISE! A Yehova, ebanja batu ba Loba batitti, batu basangedi ba dia o nyulo bana ba batu.

2 Ba matoppo ewolo motu nye-se na moemba mau; ba matoppo na molema, ma maondo na beyeme biba.

3 Yehova a make milumbu ma maondon mese, na iyeme i matoppo manbu ma bilangi.

4 Babo pe ba qna, Na beyeme basu, biso di mabuka; bepupu be ndi basu: 'nja nyi maania biso-e?

5 O nyulo itakise la batuedi, na kane la bapuledi, Yehova a qna. Na maasumue; na emedi bolamo ive ya jongise.

6 Beyala be Yehova be ndi beyala bosangi; biana silvar ni kikabe o dio, nyamuabe ngeri samba o nyulo ipulseni ya miangadu.

7 O manenge babo A Yehova, o

makombe babo o nyulo manu moem-  
ba bibi bese.

8 Babubi ba madangua o dingedi  
bana ba batu, o biana mpupe mon-  
dene.

## MIENGE XIII.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**B**Ei wene o bangisani na mba A  
Yehova? 'nji o mautano boso  
bongo na mba-e?

2 'Njika be na maongeli mianu  
na mudii mam-e? 'njika be na ma-  
bene ndutu o molema mam? neni so  
moasingedi mam mo pemise mba.

3 O ombwa asi o singani mba A  
Yehova Loba lam; o tele naiso mam  
ke na koiyo ya kwidi;

4 Ke moasingedi mam a ona, Na  
petise dingise mo; na babo ba ku-  
mi mba ba bwe monyenge ke na  
ko asi.

5 'Ndi na lakise o ndede ongo;  
molema mam mo mabwa monyenge  
o nyulo jongise longo.

6 Na malongo na Yehova, eban-  
ja a abani na mba.

## MIENGE XIV.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**B**ABUBI ba ona milema mabu na,  
Loba lo titti. Na ndi ba bolino  
mbamba, ba bola bebolu be bubi, to  
mowo a bolino bwam.

2 Yehova to ombwa wassio nyulo  
bana ba batu, nga o eni mowo nyi  
ongeli, to mowo nyi pulise Loba.

3 Babo bese ba maala o muri mo  
we, babo bese ba matimbi nyaka:  
to mo wo ni mabola bwam, to mowo.

4 Eeedi baboledi ba bubi ba bie,  
na ba nyamseri ya bona bam, ba ma-  
wo o iyengi; ebanja ba si beli to  
Yehova.

5 Wa uma ba ta bwa-bongo

bwambi: ebanja Loba lo e na  
moemba ma bosangi.

6 Mianu ma batuedi, mi ma solise  
binyo, ebanja Yehova ndi mo mosun-  
guedi au.

7 'Nja a mabola jongise la Izrael  
o nyulo Zaion-e! na Yehova a ma-  
timbise ndatu la bona bau: Jakob a  
mabwe monyenge, na Izrael pe.

## MIENGE XV.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A**YEHOVA, nja nyi maje o ndabo  
ong-e? 'nja nu maabue o moi  
molongo mongo ma bosangi-e?

2 Nu nyi madangue na si, na  
bola pe bosangi, a toppo pe namba-  
di na molema mau.

3 Nu nyi si maindie na eyeme  
au; to bola bubi na moemba mau,  
to singa dina la bubi o dingise mo-  
emba mau.

4 O miso mau, motu bubi a teme  
bubi: 'ndi a dube babo ba bo Ye-  
hova bongo. A kane songo o din-  
gise momene, 'ndi a si atolei pe.

5 Nu nyi si wele bima bau o  
nyulo moseng, to mongo jabia o din-  
gise motu ya pi. Nu nyi bolino  
mano mambu, a si masoa to be.

## MIENGE XVI.

POTISEBE NA MOLEMA.

*Moenge ya David.*

**K**OMBE mba bwam A Loba, eban-  
ja uamene ndi na malakano.

2 A mudii mam, o ma ona na  
Yehova na, Ua ndi o e mba Sangi:  
bwam bam bo si poi na bongo.

3 'Ndi o nyulo bosangi ba e was-  
si, na batu ba bwam, bano ni mudii  
mam mo tundino.

4 'Ndutu abu e matondo, ba ma-  
wamise pula Loba di pepe: jabia  
lahu la nyo la maiya, na si maabia,  
to nengo mina mabu o molumbu mau.

5 A Yehova, o ɛ beanedi bam, na dibondi. O maaledi longo lam.

6 Etem am e kwese mba, o uma ya bwam; ɛ na bene beanedi ya bwam.

7 Na ɛmedi namise Yehova a ta bola mba moanu: jongele lam pe di leila mba iponda ya balu.

8 Na matese Yehova o boso bam su ese: ebanja a ɛ mba o dia lam la momi, na si masoa.

9 Namene ndi molema mam mo bwamonyenge, mudii nam pe; nyulo am e mawumse na mapita.

10 Ebanja o si maɛsedi mudii mam o mundi ma kwidi, to si sedi Nyonge ya Bosangi, a eni dibumbe:

11 O maleela mba ngia ya longe, lundi la monyenge lo ɛ o boso bongo; o dia longo la momi monyenge mo ja, mba na mba.

#### MIENGE XVII.

*Moka na David.*

**A** YEHOVA ya bosangi singani moka mam, nunge itoi longo na moka mam, e si be na milumbu ma maendon.

2 Esedi jania lam di we boso bongo; esedi miso mongo mo ombwi mambu mu ɛ na te.

3 O ta o soi molema mam; o lomi pe bulu; o keki mba, 'ndi o si eni lambu; 'mba na kanna molema mam, molumbu am pe mu si matoppo bubi.

4 O nyulo eyala ya milumbu mongo, na ta na ɛsedi na belem ba nyamiseri, na bebolu ba babu.

5 O alia mba, na ala o nyulo mangia mongo, na ndi matanga mam, ma si senji.

6 Na belino na ua A Loba, ebanja ua ndi o masingani mba; nunge matoi mongo na mba, o singa bwambu bam.

7 O biisene ndulo ongo na ndede ndene, o be nli mosunguedi ya babo

ba laka na dia longo la momi o nyulo baasingedi bam.

8 O kombe mba ka totin ya diso; uta mba wassi edinde-dinge ya mapupulan mongo.

9 O nyulo babubi ni takise mba, baasingedi ba mudii mam, ba ba dingani mba.

10 Babo ba be kumani na diwongi labu, na ndi milumbu mabu mi toppo dibasu.

11 Ba maboli dingani matanga masu: ba soke miso mabu o pumba biso wasi o miangadu;

12 Ba biana njo nyi mapula nyauwa ida lau, to biana muna a njo, 'ndi a uta uma esuka.

13 Asumuc A Yehova, kuma mo, kwese mo asi: o ongise mudii mam na po ongo, o nyulo babubi;

14 Na dia longo A Yehova, ongi-se mba o nyulo batu ba wassi, baho ba bene longo la dini longe; ibe o lundiseno mambu mabu na bima bongo, ba bene monyenge o nyulo bana babu ba gita. Ba maɛsedi bima babu bondene na bana babu.

15 Na mba, na bosangi na maeni boso bongo; na maja na pi, ibe na mawano iyo na bowan bongo.

#### MIENGE XVIII.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge la David motu a Loba.*

**A** YEHOVA, na ɛmedi tundo ua, 'ngingnya am.

2 Yehova ndi idali lam, 'ndabo am ya bila, mosunguedi mam; Loba lam, a ɛ ndi idali lam, na momene ndi na malaka; 'ngubu am, tongo ya jongise dam, na ndabo am ya moi.

3 Na ɛmedi kane na Yehova, na sese mo pe; nanu nli na maongisa-be na baasingedi bam.

4 'Ndutu ya kwidi e dingedi mba, tonda la batu ba bubi di bwise mba bongo.

5 'Ngata ya mundi ma kwidi di

dingedi mba, malambi la kwidi mi kwese mba.

6 Oitakiselam nabeli na Yehova, naeyina Lobalam : a singi doi lam o nyulo ndabo au, 'mbimbi am e poi o boso bau, na matoi maumene.

7 'Ndi wassi e soa, na mokambilan; wassi ya milongo pe mi sumui, bi soisabe, ebanja a benino lingi.

8 'Ndi mututu mu ala o moi o nyulo njongo mpimba mau, na wea o molumbu mau ye dise: wea ndima pe mi motebele na mo.

9 A nunga pe moi, a poi wasi: muititi pe mu be wasi matanga mau.

10 A bambabe o moi sherub, a pumo pe: e, a pumui o moi mapupulan ma ngo.

11 A mene muititi uma ya esuka au: ndabo au ya bila me madiba ma muititi: mawindi-windi ma moi ma pibu.

12 Onyulo isanga la e o boso bau, mawindi-windi ma tomba, madali ma moi, biana wea.

13 Yehova a toppise ngadi loba pe moi, Mokoledi a bola doi lau; madali ma moi biana wea.

14 E a lomi dipunga lau, a pamblani babo; a numi pe mote-mote, a ubise babo.

15 Ekeka misima mi madiba, mata maene, wasi ya mu mundi pe e telam o nyulo idoma longo A Yehova, o nyulo ngo ya njongo nya muri ma mpimba.

16 A lomi o moi, a nongi mba, a duti mba o nyulo madiba mandene.

17 A sungua mba o nyulo ngingnya ya baasingedi bam, na nyulo ba ba asinge mba, ebanja ba aka mba ngingnya.

18 Apoi na mba o bunya bam ba ndutu, Yehova a e mba mbonga am.

19 A wana pe mba o uma ya ndene: a ongise mba, ebanja a tundu mba.

20 Yehova a timbisele mba, o nyulo bosangi bam; na o nyulo

isangi la maa mam a timbisele mba.

21 Ebanja na ta na nenge bedemo ba Yehova, na si dii Loba lam na dipama.

22 Ebanja ikaise lau lese le boso bam; na si nenge mbenda au itum na mba.

23 Na temi pe o boso bau na si, na duti mbamene mbusa o nyulo bubi bam.

24 Namene ndi Yehova a timbisele mba nyulo bosangi bam, na o nyulo isangala maa mam o miso mau.

25 Na bandede, o maleele uamene na ndede; na motu ni tem o maleele uamene na si.

26 Na bosangi o maleele uamene bosangi; na ba dibasu o malcele pidi ongo.

27 Ebanja o emedi sungua batu ba pi; ndi o makwese babwambi wasi.

28 Ebanja o ma motele iturukang am: Yehova Loba lam a matele pe muititi mam.

29 O nyulo ongo na buleli o nyulo moemba; na o nyulo Loba lam na angue nyulo edima.

30 Na Loba pon, elem au e ndi item: eyala ya Yehova e kikabe: a e ndi nguba na babo ba laka mo.

31 'Nja pe ndi e Loba ke Yehova mene? 'nja pe nyi e idali ke Loba lasu-e?

32 Loba ndi di dingani mba na ngingnya, a pongi mangia mam ma tem.

33 A mene matanga mam biana iselu, a jise mba o uma mam ma moi.

34 A leele maa mam o bila, na ndi dipunga ya mosomba e buadi na manama mam.

35 O boli pe mba nguba ya jongise dongo, dia longo la momi di ta alia moi, ndulo ongo di ta timbise mba bondene.

36 O kolise idangueri bam wasi am, na ndi matanga mam ma si sonji.



37 Na bupi baasingedi bam, na bamedi babo; na si timbi pe to mbusa na te ba bumba.

38 Na dakia babo na te ba si wele pe ba asumue: ba ko wasi matanga mam.

39 Ebanja ua ndi tinge mba na ngingnya na iwenji; o wele babo wasi am, babo ba dingise mba.

40 O boli pe mba, nyungu ya baasingedi bam; na na nyamise babo ba asinge mba.

41 Ba eyi, 'ndi to mowo nyi maongise; ba eyi na Yehova, 'ndi a si alabe babo,

42 Na nyosia babo biana dibunji o boso bo ngq: na pumbi babo biana dibunji o beboko.

43 O sungui mba o nyulo mitangu ma batu; o tese pe mba o boso ba matumba; batu na si biino ba mabia mba.

44 Ibe ba masingani, ba madube mba, bana ba ben ba ba manumi o boso bam.

45 Bano ben ba mawq one, ba ma bwa bongo o uma yabu yq esuka.

46 Yehova a q; bonam na idali lam, esedi Loba la jongise lam a pemisabe,

47 Loba ndi di timbisele mba babo, a wele batu wasi am.

48 A sunguino mba o nyulo baasingedi bam: q o sumono moi na babo ba asumue o dingise mba: o sungui pe mba o nyulo motu bwambi.

49 Namene ndi na masoma ua, A Yehova, o tetin na basibi; na malongo pe isesa na dina longo.

50 A bolino jongise dindene na kinge au; a leele ndede na moposso lau, Devid, na bana bau bibi besc.

MIENGE, XIX.

NA TANA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

9

**M**OI mo languano isesa la Loba, dibobi di malcele bebolu ba maa mau.

2 Bunya na bunya bi matoppo bwambu, bulu na bulu bi malcele dibie.

3 Ekwali to bwambu q titti, madoi mabu ma si singani:

4 'Ndi momban mabu mq walabe o nyulo bekumbu bese, na beyala babu o masu ma wassi. O moi a malunga ive ndabo,

5 Mo e biana motu-ma-diba mo busino o nyuloitung au; a bwa monyenge biana motu a ngingnya o nya pimbisan.

6 Iala au q ndi isu la moi, yombo lau na masu ma moi: to lambu to di wo di si utami o ididi dau.

7 Malea ma Yehova mo ndi matem, ataelino mudii: eyala ya Yehova e ndi nambadi, e timbise jangwa bapi.

8 Belem ba Yehova be ndi bwam, molema mo bwa monyenge: 'mbenda ya Yehova mo ndi isangi, itelise miso.

9 Bongo ba Yehova mo ndi bosangi, dibq bibi bese: makaise ma Yehova me ndi nambadi na bosangi pe.

10 Be ndi pulisabe aka na gold, q goldi na epete mene; nyengeny pe e buka na bombo, na bombo ba eidi.

11 Nandi o nyulo au, motu ongo a konabe, na aladino babo bowen bondene bo beno.

12 'Nja a mabia diwusa dau e? O sangise mba o nyulo bubi ba utami,

13 Duta pe mbusa moutu ongo o nyulo bubi ba itena; o si sedi bubi bu ania mba: 'ndi na o teme na si, na mabq pe bosanga o nyulo miubi magita.

14 Esedi beyala ba molumbu mam, na mianu ma molema, be bwabe ndulo o miso mongo, A Yehova, ngingnya am, na moongise am.

## MIENGE, XX.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya David.*

**Y**EHOVA a masingani ua o bunya ba ndutu: dina la Loba la Jakob a masungua binyo.

2 A ma loma moongoani na ua o nyulo mboa au, na embe ua o nyulo Zaion;

3 Ongele mabha mongo mese, na alia bwa di dese bunyate.

4 Bola na molema mongo mo mapula, lundise mianu mongo mese.

5 Di mabwa monyenge o nyulo jongise longo, o dina la Loba lasu di masese dibatu da nyungu lasu: Yehova a lundise njako ongo ese.

6 Na ndi na bii na Yehova a sunguino nu ni possi mo, o nyulo ngingnya la dia dau da momi, a emedi singa mo o nyulo moi au mosangi.

7 Lungu, ba laka na sariot, lungu na orsi; 'ndi biso di maongele dina la Yehova Loba lasu.

8 Ba mawana wasi, ba mako, 'ndi biso di maasumui, di teme na si.

9 A Yehova, ongise kinge: o singa biso ke di beli na ua.

## MIENGE, XXI.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

*Moenge ya Issa mo tilabe na David.*

**A**YEHOVA a mabwa monyenge o nyulo ngingnya ongo o jongise longo a mabwa monyenge mondene!

2 O boli mo pa molema mau mo pulino; njako la molumbu mau o si bangani mo to njikabe.

3 O bomani mo na bonam ba bwam; o wele ekoto ya gold ya bosangi o molopo mau.

4 A baise ua longe; 'ndi o boli mo, na minya ma mba na mba.

5 Isangi lau le ndi bondene o jongise lau: idube na bondene o wele na mo.

6 O mabola mo bonam nyi e bibi bese: o masangise monyenge mau na boso bongo.

7 Ebanja kinge a laki na Yehova, na ndi o nyulo ndedi nya Mokedi, a si masoa.

8 Dia longo di masoi baasingedi bese: dia longo la memi, di madii babo ba asinge ua.

9 O matimbise babo biana wea ya wongo, o iponda madinga mongo: Yehova a mamia babo na pidi au, wea e madise babo.

10 Kpuma yabu o manyamise o wasi, bana babu o nyulo bana ba batu.

11 Ni iponda ba keka wana bubi o dingise ua: to ongele mcanu maondon, ba si ma wele bola pe.

12 Ebanja o mabola babo ba atoele mbusa abu, o mabongisane mongongo mongo na misinga, o dingise miso mabu.

13 A Yehova, o pemise uamene na ngingnya ongo: na ndi di malongo na sesa ngingnya ongo.

## MIENGE XXII.

NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

MOPQEDI YA NGINGITII YA EDIBA BUNYA.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A**LOBA lam, Loba lam, 'nji o madiana mba-e? 'nji o e na itum, o ongise mba, na beyala be mbimbi am-e?

2 A Loba lam na eya o tetin na moese, 'ndi o si singani pe. o tetin na bulu pe, ndi jongoana di titti.

3 'Ndi ua ndi mowo ya mosangi o ja o tetin isesa la Izrael.

4 Basango basu ba laki na ua: ba laki, 'ndi o sungui babo.

5 Ba eyi na ua, 'ndi ba ongisabe: ba laki na ua, 'ndi ba si soli.

6 Mba na e ndi molombi, se to motu-e? na ndi eyobi ya bata, na bangabe pe na batu-e?

7 Bese ba eni mba, ba jise mba bwambi, ba tele mapupu mabu, ba soise milopo, ba ona,

8 A laki na Yehova, na a masungue mo; esedi mo a masungua mo, ke a tundi te mo.

9 'Ndi ua ndi mo, ni wanyise mba o dibum; ua ndi o nenge mba bwam, ibe na e o bwanga ba yeye.

10 Na pambabe na ndede ongo na ibe na yabeno: Ua ndi Loba lam na dibum da yeye.

11 O si be itum na mba, ebanja ndutu e bebe; moongoani a titti.

12 Momi ma nyaka gita ba dingani mba, becmi ngingnya ya Bashan, ba kingani mba.

13 Ba teli milumbu mabu o dingise mba, biana njo ni manyauwa na duma.

14 Na makomabe biana madiba, biese bam bese pe be pandisebe: molema mam mo biana itau; e manyamwa o tetin dibum am.

15 'Ngingnya am pe e anja biana diburu; eyeme am pe e latta na malama mam; nambadi o wani mba o dibunji da kwidi.

16 Ebanja mbo pe be dingani mba: moemba ma bubi ba indeli mba: ba bomelemaa mam na miendi.

17 Na wele langa biese bam bese: ba ombwi, ba soke mba miso.

18 Ba abani mboiti am na babomene, ba duta longo o loki lam.

19 'Ndi a Yehova, o si be itum na mba: a ongoedi dam, wamise o ongoani mba.

20 Ongise mudii mam o nyulopo; mpom mam mo wo o nyulo dia lambo.

21 Ongise mba o nyulo molumbu mo njo; ibe o boli sunguani mba o nyulo tongo ya ngubu.

22 'Ndi na ma'angua dina longo na bona tite; o tetin moemba na masesa ua.

23 Binyo ni boo Yehova bongo, sesa mo; binyo mbolako ma Jakob

bese, dube mo; bwe mo bongo, binyo bana ba Izrael bese.

24 Ebanja a si bangi, to si singi itakise la motakedi; a si uti pe to boso bau na mo; 'ndi ni iponda a eya na mo, a singi.

25 Isese lam di mabe na ua, o moemba mondene: na mabole na na kwalino o boso babo ba boo mo bongo.

26 Bapi ba made, ba maula; ba ba pulise Yehova ba masesa mo: milema manyo mi mabe bibi bese.

27 Masu ma wasi mese ba maongele, ba ma ateli na Yehova: mibia ma bekumbu bese ba makane o boso bongo.

28 Ebanja ekumbu Yehova ndi a bene; mo ndi e moanedi ma basibi.

29 Babo bese, ba be kola o wasi, ba maeya, ba kane; bese ba maala wasi miangadu ba manungani o boso bau; ebanja a si nenge mudii mau o longe.

30 'Mbolako am ba mabia mo; di malangabe na itumba o boso bo Yehova.

31 Ba mendi ya, ba malangua bosangi bau na batu ba mendi beya, ibe a bolino dini.

#### MIENGE, XXIII.

#### *Moenge ya David.*

**Y**EHOVA ndi a e mba motatteri mam, na si mapula to lambu.

2 A nenge la mba wasi na biulu be bobi, a dieri mba o mbasan ma madiba.

3 A timbise mudii am, a dieri mba o mangia ma bosangi o nyulo dina lau.

4 E to na dangue o nyulo mosima edinge-dinge ya kwidi, na si mabwa bubi bongo: ebanja o e na mba; itumba longo na ebungo be sibise mba molema.

5 O bongisani mba te bili o bo: o ba baasingedi bam; o okise molopo

mam na joki; dibondi lam di komia.

6 Nambadi bwam na ndede be ma bupe mba o minya mam mese ma longe; 'ndi na maja o ndabo ya Yehova bibi bese.

## MIENGE XXIV.

*Moenge ya Devil.*

**W**ASSI Yehova ndi a bene, na mese ma lundi otin; bekumbu bese na babo ba be otin.

2 Ebanja a nenge mudi au o moi munja, a bomca mo o moi madiba.

3 'Nja nyi maabuc o molongo mo Yehova-e? 'nja nyi mateme o uma au ya bosangi-e?

4 Nu nyi bene maa masangi, na molema ma bosangi; nu ni si ombwi mudii mau o nyulo ewolo, to kana la songo la maadon.

5 Mo, a manongo bonami na Yehova, na bosangi pe ba Loba la jon-gise lau.

6 Mibia mene ma Jekob, ba madube ba mapulise boso bongo, A Loba.

7 O ombwa milopo manyo o miombe! sumuabe pe moi a jombe la bwindia? 'ndi Kinge ya Bosangi a maingea otin.

8 'Nja nyi e Kinge ya Bosangi-e? Yehova ngingnya na ngum, Yehova ngum na o bila.

9 O ombwa milopo manyo o miombe! sumuabe pe moi a jombe la bwindia! 'ndi Kinge ya Bosangi a maingea otin.

10 'Nja nyi e nini Kinge ya Bosangi-e? Yehova Sango ya Mamuti, mo ndi Kinge ya Bosangi.

## MIENGE XXV.

*Moenge ya David.*

**N**A ua a Yehova, na ombwa ndi mudii mam.

2 A Loba lam, na wele ilakako na ua; o si sedi mba na bene bosolo,

12

o si sedi baasingedi bam ba dia mba.

3 O si csemi ta mo wo la babo ba tatta na ua ba bene bosolo; esedi babo ba danguno mabubi o molema, ba solo.

4 O leele mba belem ongo, A Yehova; lea mba mangia mongo.

5 Dieri mba na nambadi, o lea pe mba: ebanja ua ndi Loba la jon-gise lam; na tatta na ua bunya buese.

6 A Yehova o ongele ndedi ongo nya molema, na bwam bongo be ndulo; ebanja be tana bibi bese.

7 O si ongesi miubi mam ma boso, to idangua lam la bubi: o nyulo ndedi ongo nya molema o ongele mba. o nyulo bwam bongo A Yehova.

8 Yehova ndi bwam na tem; na ndi a malea babubi o ngia.

9 Bapi a emedi dieri o moka; bapi a emedi lea o ngia au.

10 Mangia mese na Yehova me ndi ndedi na nambadi na babo ba uenge dikaki dau na beyala.

11 O nyulo dina longo a Yehova, tombise bubi bam, ebanja bo ndi bondene.

12 'Njika motu a bwa Yehova bong-e? nu a malea ni ngia a maposso.

13 Mudii mau mo maja na pi; mbolako au ba mabene mudi.

14 Esuka ya Yehova e e ndi na babo ba bwa mo bong; 'ndi a maleele babo dikaki dau.

15 Miso mam mo ombwa ndi na Yehova su ese; a maduta matanga mam o nyulo epesi.

16 O timba na mba, o bwe mba ndedi, ebanja na bumbi, na takisebe.

17 Itakise la molema mam me tondo: o wana mba o nyulo ndutu am.

18 O ombwa na itaka lam na ise-se: o tombise bubi bam bese.

19 O ongele baasingedi bam; ebanja ba ndi gita; ba asinge mba na bosinge bondene.

20 Nenge mudii mam, o sungue mba: o si esedi mba na be solo, ebanja na lakise na ua.

21 Esedi molema mo wo na bosingi be nenge mba; ebanja na tata na ua.

22 A Loba o koto Izrael na ndutu lau lese.

#### MIENGE, XXVI.

##### *Moenge ya David.*

**K**AISEmba A Yehova; ebanja na ta na dangua na molema mo wo: na laka pe na Yehova: na ndi na si masonjo.

2 Wasa mba A Yehova, soi mba; kika belem am na molema.

3 Ebanja ndulo ongo e ndi o miso mam: na dangui o nambadi ongo.

4 Na si ta na ja na balobango, na si maingca na baondedi.

5 Na asinge moemba ma bubi, na si pulisani moemba ma bubi.

6 Na cmedi owa maa mam o nyulo bubi buese, na ndi na madingani oltar ongo A Yehova.

7 Na pidi na matoppono na doi da monyenge, na languino na bebolu bongo bese be ndene.

8 A Yehova na ta na tundi uma ya ndabo ongo, uma isanga ongo e majano.

9 O si pata mudii mam na babubi, to longe lam na batu ba maiya;

10 O maa mabu me matuki, maa mabu ma momi hundi na maondon.

11 Na mba pon, na madangua na molema mam mo wo: o koto mba, o bwe mba ndede.

12 Mwendi mam mo tem na uma pi: o tetin moemba na manamise ua.

#### MIENGE, XXVII.

##### *Moenge ya David.*

**Y**EHOVA a c ndi moese mam na jongise; 'nja na mabwa na bongoc? Yehova a c ndi ngingnya ya

longe lam: 'nja na mabwa na bongoc?

2 Ni iponda bahubi, baasingedi bam na basangamia, na ba sisia bebe o dano eyubo am, ba sonji, ba ko.

3 Dimuti ba dingani te mba, molema mam, mo si mabwa bongoc: bila e maasumue te o dingise mba, na o nyulo dini na si masoa.

4 Lambu di wo na ta na pula na Yehova, mondi na mapulise; na na maja o ndabo ya Yehova minya mam mese ma longe; o ombwa isanga ya Yehova; na umwele o ndabo au.

5 Ebanja o iponda ya ndutu, a mauta mba o mboa au: o uma ya esuka ya mboa au a maute mba; a majise mba o moi madali.

6 'Ndi o inibe molopo mam moasumuibe o moi baasingedi bam ba dingani mba: na ndi na mabola jambia o ndabo au na doi da monyenge; na malongea, c na malonge pe isesa na Yehova.

7 A Yehova, singa mba ke na bele na doi lam: bwe mba ndede; o alabe pe.

8 Na ongelino eyala ongo na, Binyo pulise boso bam: 'ndi molema mam mu cna. Boso bongoc A Yehova na mapulea.

9 O si uta boso bongoc itum na mba; o si timbise mbusa moutu ongo na pidi; ua ndi o ta mba mcongane, o si dia mba, to banga pe mba, A Loba la jongise lam.

10 Tite te na yeye ba dimbia mba, Yehova a manongo mba moi.

11 O lea mba elem ongo A Yehova, o dieri mba o mangia matalami; o nyulo ba ba ombwino mba.

12 O si dia mba o maa ma baasingedi bam; ni iponda baokoedi ba lobango ba dingise mba, babo ba teppino beyala be njo.

13 Na si dube te o bene ndede ndene ya Yehova, o mundi ma longe!

14 Binyo tatta na Yehova: embe molema, 'ndi a mabola ngingnya na melema mongo: na ona pe na, O tatta na Yehova.

MIENGE XXVIII.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A** YEHOVA, idali lam na maeya na ua: o si pelane te mba: ke na o be ka babo ba wala o songo.

2 Singa doi lam la moka; ibe na eya na ua, ibe na sumue maa mam na ndabo ongo ya mosangi.

3 O si duta mba one na babubi, na baboledi babubi, ba toppo modokisen na moemba mabu, 'ndi matuki lundi milema mabu.

4 O bola babo ponda beboledi babu, na o nyulo miubi ba mapula-na bola; bola babo ponda beboledi ba maa mabu; timbisele babo o nyulo beboledi babu.

5 Ebanja ba si dube bebolu ba Yehova to bebolu ba maa mau; a mabuleli babo, a si lungi pe babo.

6 Bonam na Yehova, ebanja a singani doi lam la moka.

7 Yehova ndi e ngingnya am. na nguba; molema mam mo lakise na mo, 'ndi na ongoanebe; namene ndi molema mam mo bwa monyenge; na moenge mam na masesa mo.

8 Yehova ndi e ngingnya nya bona bau, mo ndi ngingnya ya jongise na Misaia mau.

9 Ongise bona banyo, namise beanedi bongo; ania pe babo, sumua pe babo moi bibi bese.

MIENGE, XXIX.

*Moenge ya David.*

**A** BINYO, bana ba ngingnya, o bolana Yehova. idube na ngingnya.

2 Bola na Yehova idube la dina lau; o kane Yehova o nyulo ndabo ua nya bosangi.

3 Doi da Yehova di e o moi ma-

14

diba. Loba la bosangi a toppise ngadi-loba: Yehova di e o moi madiba mandene.

4 Doi la Yehova ndi le ngingnya; doi la Yehova di lundi na bondene.

5 Doi la Yehova di bono boeli bo sidar, e doi da Yehova di bono sidar ya Lebanon.

6 A mene babo ba angue ka muna 'nyaka: Lebanon na Sirion ka muna a iselu.

7 Doi la Yehova di abani mokang ma wea.

8 Doi la Yehova di soise bim-bamba; doi la Yehova di soise bim-bamba bi Kades.

9 Doi la Yehova di masoise boeli, a teli pe bim-bamba: 'ndi o nyulo ndabo au mano mese ma namise mo.

10 Yehova a ja o moi madiba; e, Yehova a ja kingenya mbana mba.

11 Yehova a mabole ngingnya na bona bau; Yehova a namise bona bau na pi.

MIENGE XXX.

*Moenge ya David.*

**N**A manamise ua A Yehova, ebanja o nenge mba moi, o si esedi basangamia bam ba dii mba.

2 A Yehova Loba lam, na eyi moi na ua, 'ndi o bolise mba.

3 A Yehova o ta o wana mudii mam o songo: 'ndi kombe mba moenya, na na si mapumbabe wani o nyu kukulu.

4 Longe na Yehova, a binyo, bona bau, o bola masoma o jongeli la bosangi lau.

5 Ebanja madinga mau na'e ndi isuna ponda; o ndulo au longe lo e: mbimbi nyi e ndi o balu, 'ndi monyenge mo poi o ediba.

6 Ibe na mbwang mam na ona, Na si masumuabe pe.

7 A Yehova o nyulo ndulo ongo

o wana mba moasingedi ndene: o uti boso bongo, 'ndi na bwa ndutu.

8 Na ndi na eyi na ua A Yehova; A Yehova na ua na kanino.

9 'Njika bowen na maiya mam, ke na wala wasi o songo-e? Mian-gadu mi masesa ua-e? se na be langua pe nambadi-e?

10 Singani mba A Yehova, o bwe mbandedi; A Yehova o bē mba moongoane.

11 O timbise malebu mam o nyulo ngomo, o sumui pe mba di-batu da malebu, o bōtise mba na monyenge;

12 Na mene ndi mudii mam e ma longo isesa na ua, e si mako na pi. A Yehova Loba lam, na emedi so-ma ua bibi bese.

#### MIENGE, XXXI.

##### NA TINA YA MAMBU MESE.

**A** YEHOVA na lakise na ua; o si esedi mba na bē solo: o sungua mba na bosangi bongo.

2 O nunge wasi na mba itoi longo; o wamse sungue mba: o bē mba idali ndene ka ndabo ya ngingnya, o ongise mba.

3 Ebanja ua ndi idali lam na ndabo ya moi; na ndi na o nyulo dina longo, dieri mba na alia.

4 O duta mba o nyulo epese, nyi ba nengele na mba o uma esuka: ebanja ua ndi ngingnya am.

5 O dina longo na nenge mudii mam; o ta o koti mba A Yehova Loba la mbadi.

6 Na a singi babo ba alia ewolo ya lobango; 'ndi na mba na lakise na Yehova.

7 Na mabwa monyenge o nyulo ndede ongo: ebanja o ongeli ndutu am: o bii mudii mam na itaka din-dene.

8 O si kuki mba na dia da mo-asingedi na n; o jise miendi mam o uma na ndene.

9 Bwe mba ndede, A Yehova. ebanja na ene ndutu: diso dam di ola na itakise, mudii mam pe, na eyubo.

10 Ebanja longe lam di nyam na itakise, mibu nam na mbinbi: ngingnya am di esua, o nyulo lubi bam, beise bam be die.

11 Na e ndi yuma ya robe o tetin baasingedi bam bese, na moem-ba pe mam; na e ndi bongo na makom mam; babo ba eni mba o eboko, ba nya mba miila

12 Na mabangisabe biana motu nyi widi, a si ongeli pe tom: na e ndi biana ewa nyi bueli.

13 Ebanja na singani mbati ya milumbu nya bagita: bōngona miuri mese: ibe ba anedi mianu o dingise mba, ba dianeni na ba manongo longo lam.

14 'Ndi na lakise na ua A Yehova: na ona, Ua ndi Loba lam.

15 Ponda am ye ndi dia longo, O sungua mba o maa ma baasin-gedi bam, na babo ba kōkise mba.

16 Sangise boso bongo o nyulo moutu ongo: ongise mba o nyulo ndedi ongo.

17 O si esedi mba na bē solo A Yehova, ebanja na beli na ua, ba-bubi ba masolise, ba bambabe na madibi milumbu o songo.

18 Mipupa na lobango mi maku-kami; babo ba toppo beyala binde-ne na dibasu o dingise bosangi.

19 Ah! bo titti na bwam bonde-ne o negelino na babo ba boa ua bongo; be o bōlino bola na babo ba lakise na ua, o boso bo batu.

20 O uta babo o uma esuka ya mboa anyo, o nyulo ekumba ya batu: o nenge babo o esuka na ndabo ya bila o nyulo milanga ma beyeme.

21 Bonam na Yehova; ebanja a leile mba ngebe au mindene o tetin mudi mu dingebele.

22 O nyulo wamisc dam na ona.

Na makebe wasi o miso mongo: 'ndi ua, o singani doi da moka mam ibe na eyi na ua.

23 Tundi Yehova a binyo bona bau: Yehova a makombe batu ba dube, a timbisele pe baboledi ba bubi gita.

24 Binyo bese ni bene mapita na Yehova o embe milema, a mabola binyo ng'ngnya na molema manyo.

## MIENGE XXXII.

*Moenge ya ileedi i tilabe na David.*

**B**ONAM na mu idangua lau la bubi di tombisabe, na bubi bau pe be kumani.

2 Bonam na nu motu ni Yehova a si bakelino bubi, mudii mau ma-ondon ma titti otin.

3 Na kuke molumbu mam, ni iponda biese bam be timbi ka modan onyuloitakise lam bunya buese;

4 Bulu na bunya dia longo di e budillu o moi mam: maiya mam ma longe ma banji biana mosima ma lue bunyate.

5 Na leele na ua bubi bam; bebolu bam pe be bubi na si utino: Na ona na molema mam na, Namalangua idangua lam la bubi o boso bo Yehova; 'ndi ua o tombise bubi bam, bibi bese.

6 Ye te na basangi bese ba makane ndi na ua, o iponda o madiabe-no; ibe tonda la madiba mandene mabumbe, ma si mapoi bebe na mo.

7 Ua ndi we uma am ya utami; o makombe mba o nyulo ndutu; o madingani mba mienge ma jongise, su esc.

8 Na madiери ua, na leele ngia o maalano: miso mam pe mabe na ua.

9 O si be ka mbeembe to mbodi be si bene dibia; milumbu mibu mi wanyabe na ie na mosinga, o si be ka babo.

10 'Ndutu nya gita e mabe na

babubi: 'ndi nu nyi lakano Yehova, bonam bo madinge mo.

11 Bwa monyenge na Yehova, a binyo basangedi: o longo pe na monyenge binyo bese ba tem na molema.

## MIENGE, XXXIII.

**B**WA monyenge na Yehova a binyo basangedi: isesa di doli ndi na baitem.

2 O sesa Yehova na ngombi, longo na mo na mbolo, dum da moli di mabolane.

3 O longo na mo na moenge monyena; o oba mo bwam, na itoise.

4 Ebanja eyala ya Yehova di ctem; bebolu bau bese di bolabe na nambadi.

5 A tundi bosangi na moka: wasi di e lundi na ngebe la Yehova.

6 O nyulo eyala ya Yehova, moi ma wekabe: mamuti mese ma moi di wekabe o nyulo ive ya molumbu mau.

7 A kotele madiba ma munja o uma wo: a nengino wasi a munja o uma esuka.

8 Esedi bese ba be o wasi, ba bwe Yehova bonggo: esedi batu bese ba teme na bonggo o boso bau.

9 Ebanja a toppo, na mo bobo: a boli eyala, 'ndi mo di teme.

10 Yehova a wanino moanu ma basibi to lambu; a timbise gemia da batu, na ewolo.

11 Moanu ma Yehova mi teme bibi bese, jongeli da molema mau na te na nyongon nyese.

12 Bonam na e ekumbu Loba ndi le Yehova labu: batu pe, momene a possino beanedi bau.

13 Yehova a ombwi o nyulo moi; a enino bana ba batu bese.

14 O mboa au ndi a ombwino o o nyulo batu bese ba be wasi.

15 A pongino milema mabu ka po: a ongelc bebolu babu bese.



# VOCABULARY.

## PART I.

### DUALLA AND ENGLISH

#### A.

A, The first letter of the Duala Alphabet. Its sound is the same as that which is heard in the English word **BATH**.

When *a* is initial and when it terminates a syllable, it has this sound invariably. When it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is shortened into the *a* heard in the English word **BAT**. The word *Banda*, is an example of this change of sound, The first syllable terminated by *n*, and the *a* is consequently short.

When the diphthong *ai* occurs, it is equivalent to the English letter *i*, in **RIDE**, and **MILE**. But in the word *Baibedi*, the *a* and *i* are distinctly sounded, This is from the verb *iba* to steal, with the pronominal plural prefix **Ba**,

and the personal suffix *edi*. **Ba-iba** if alone would be They steal, but **Ba-ibedi**, (abbreviated from *baibaedi*), is, Stealers, Men of thief, And the pronunciation requires that the *a* and *i* be distinctly heard.

**Au**, is the diphthong *ow* in the English word, **Now**.

**A**, pron. 3rd. per. sing. **He**.

**A**, vocative **O**. as, **A Sango**, **O Lord**; **A Ti**, **O Father**.

**A**, prep. **Of**. e g. **Motu a mbwang**, **A man of riches**.

**Aba**, **jabane**, **ababe**, **moabedi**, v. **To Divide**, **Separate**, **Aportion**.

**Aba mo mongomo ba**, **A phrase** used in beseeching.

**Abia**, **moabedi**, v. **Present**, **Give**.

**Abane** v. **Divide for**.

**Abu Babu**, pron. 3. per. pl. **Thiers**.

**Abua**, **abui**, **abuabe**, **abuabedi**, v. **Ascend**, **Climb**.

**Aka**, **akise**, **akabene**, (**Bukise**, **bukabene**), v. **Surpass**, **Excel**, **Prevail**. **Conquer**.

**Aka**, a. **Superior to**.

Aka, prep. Above.  
 Aka bese, a. Best.  
 Aka o moi, Beyond in height.  
 Aka o 'tum, Beyond in distance.  
 Akua, akuia, akuiaabe, moa-  
 kuedi, v. To beg.  
 Ala, v. Go; maala, going  
 aluno, went.  
 Ala one, int. Begone.  
 Alane, and alana. moalane, To  
 go with, and hence, To  
 lead; to carry, by showing  
 the way.  
 Alane, v. Adhere, To stick,  
 Lay hold of.  
 Alane kang kang, To adhere  
 firmly. Hold tight.  
 Alabe, v. To answer.  
 Alia, aledi, moaledi, v. To  
 hold.  
 Alia molema, v. Affect, (lit.)  
 to hold the heart.  
 Aledi, v. To take as a cold  
 e.g. 'Ngoe aledi mba, (lit.  
 A cold holds me,) I have  
 taken cold.  
 Aledi, applied in Matt 8-9.  
 to Having, but with the  
 idea of Holding, as, Na  
 aledi batu o wasi, I hold  
 men in subjection or under.  
 Aledi, To receive, as in Matt  
 10, 8. and 41. Wunja  
 na minyo lo aledino,  
 Freely ye have received.  
 Am, pron. My; subject to  
 Euphonic affixes, as, *lam*,  
*mam*, *lam*.  
 Ambi, v n. Hard.  
 Ambo, n. Pelican.  
 Anda, andia, andiabe, moan-  
 dedi, v. To buy.  
 Andise, v. To sell, To be-  
 tray.  
 Anga, angabe, moangedi, v.  
 To bake,  
 Anga nyulo, Clever body.  
 Anga molopo, Keen, Clever  
 head.

Angamene, angamia, v. To Arm,  
 To prepare, as for war. To  
 prepare the mind for op-  
 position, &c. Hence to  
 beware.  
 Angua, angabe, moanguedi,  
 v. Cast, as a stone, e.g.  
 At him they cast stones,  
 Ba angui madali na mo.  
 Angwe, v. To jump. Leap.  
 Ania, aniabe, moanedi, v. To  
 rule.  
 Ania, To think.  
 Ania molopo, v. Contrive.  
 Ania mwanu v. To take coun-  
 sel, To contrive, To consult.  
 Anjise, v. To dry.  
 Anji, a. Dry.  
 Anyo, pron. 2rd. per. poss.  
 Yours, subject to Eu-  
 phonic affixes. as *lanyo*,  
*banyo*, *manyo*, *buanyo*.  
 Aposili n. Apostle.  
 Asami, a. High.  
 Asi, and wasi, prep. Down,  
 Under, Beneath. a. Low,  
 Lowly.  
 Asumua Asumwe. v. To arise.  
 Asu, pron. 1st. per. poss. pl.  
 Our. subject to Euphonic  
 affixes, as, *basu*, *lasu*,  
*masu*, *yasu*.  
 Ataing, n. Folly. Motangedi,  
 Foolish man.  
 Atoeli, v. Turn. Change.  
 Convert.  
 Au, pron. 3rd. per. poss. Sing.  
 His. subject to Euphonic  
 affixes, as *lau*, *bau*, *mau*,  
*dau*.

## B.

Ba, pron. 3rd. per. pl. They.  
 Ba, prep. Of. subject to Eu-  
 phonic changes, and some-

times pronounced, be, bi, ho, and bu.

Ba, diba, mobaedi, v. Marry.

Baabedi, n. (from *aba*, to divide.) Dividers, seperaters.

Baabuedi, n. (from *abua*, To Climb.) Climbers.

Baaledi, n. (from *alia*, To hold.) The peaceful, peace-makers.

Baanedi, n. (from *ania* To rule,) Governors, Rulers.

Baalane, Clasp.

Baba, Two.

Babadi, Inflamed.

Baben, n. Strangers.

Babiedi, n. (from *bia* to know,) The men of knowledge, The wise, The learned, hence, Doctors of law, and Magoi.

Babise, v. Air. Dry, with fire.

Babo, pron. 3rd. prs, pl. Them.

Baboedi, n. (from *boa*. Sick.) The sick, The diseased.

Baboledi, n. (from *bola*, work,) Workers. Labourers.

Babu, pron. 3 per. poss. Their.

Babubi, n. The wicked, The evil.

Babwam, n. The good.

Badimo, n. sing. modimo. Apparitions, &c. and also Damoniu.

Badier, n. Leaders, Guides.

Badinge, A phrase, They surround.

Badun, n. Elders.

Bafarisi n. Pharisees.

Baibedi, n. (from *tba*, to steal, Thieves.

Baiye, v, Begin.

Baiye, n. Brothers in law. sing. moiye.

Baiyo, n. Fathers in law. sing. moiyo.

Bajangua, n. The wise, Men of wisdom.

Bajentili, n. Gentiles.

Beju, n. Jews.

Bakaidd, n. Judges.

Bakele, v. Accuse, Blame.

Bakele motobo, False accusation

Bakinge, n. Kings.

Bakise, v. To cause to approach to.

Bakoteli, n. (from *kote'i*, to collect, Collectors, and hence, Telonai.

Bakum, n. Slaves.

Bakum danunga, n. Slavetrade.

Balangedi, n. Counters, Tellers.

Baleidi n. Teachers.

Baloedi, n. The cursed, Cursers.

Bam, pron. My. (See am.)

Bam, An intensive particle for which we have no equivalent. e.g. Na te o boli te na sauwia na *bam*, (Untill thou hast paid the *uttermost* farthing.)

Bambe, bambise, bambabe, v. To Carry. Bear.

Bamboko, n. An assembly, A church.

Bambuki, n. The dumb.

Bamia, bamed, mobamedi, v. To hurry.

Bamteni, v. Jam. Pinch.

Bana, n. Sons. Offspring.

Bana ba uba, n Chickens.

Bana ba nyaka, n. Calves.

Bana ba singi, n. Kittens.

Banamedi, n. The blessed.

Banda, v. Squeeze, Press.

Bandima, n. The blind.

Bane, Both.

Banga, bangi, a. Unwilling.

Bangana, bangabedi, v. Advise.

Bangane, v. Warn.

Bangani, v. Resist, Refuse, Forbid, Oppose.

Bangedi ad. Ashore, aground.

Bangua, v. Mend, Stitch.

Bangisene, v. Forget.

Banyo, pron. Yours. (See anyo)

Baokoeli, n. Learners, Disciples

Bapepe, Others, (See pepe.)  
 Baposili, n. Apostles.  
 Baprisi, n. Priests.  
 Baprofiti, n. Prophets.  
 Basangi, (from *sangi*, Clean.)  
     The pure, The holy.  
 Basangedi, n. Righteous, The  
     doers of good. Clean.  
 Basango, n. Masters, Chiefs.  
 Basango ba bolo, sing. Sango a  
     bolo, n. Captains of ships  
     or canoes.  
 Basango ba ndabo, sing. Sango  
     a ndabo, n. Masters of  
     Houses, householders.  
 Basingedi, n. (from singe, To  
     hate,) Haters, hence  
     Enemies.  
 Basu, pron. Ours, (See asu)  
 Bata, v. To adhere.  
 Bata, batabe, v. Add.  
 Batam, n. Adhesion.  
 Batatteri, n. Watchers, guards.  
 Batta, v. Impress.  
 Bate, v. To Heal.  
 Bate, v. To aim.  
 Batiledi, n. Writers, Scribes,  
 Batu, n. Men sing. Motu.  
 Batu ba boduli, n. Black smiths.  
 Batu ba boso, n. Chiefs, Head  
     men.  
 Batu ba buambu, n. Men of  
     words, Talkatives.  
 Batu ba bubi, n. Blackguards  
     lit. Bad men.  
 Batu ba bwane, n. Murderers,  
     assasins.  
 Batu ba kwong kwong, n. An-  
     cients, Men of old time.  
 Batu ba loma loma, n. Am-  
     bassadors.  
 Batu ba mosango, n. Judges.  
     Magistrate.  
 Batu ba mosunji, n. Adul-  
     terers.  
 Batu ba 'mbumo, Aliens. Wan-  
     derers. Emigrants.  
 Batu ba maanga bewolu, Bakers.  
 Batu ba muindu, n. Black men.

Batu ba mboa, n. Captives,  
 Batu ba ndima, n. Blind men.  
 Batu ba njako, n. Beggars.  
 Batu ba sono, n. Carvers.  
 Batu ba wasi, n. Men of the  
     world.  
 Batuedi, n. (from etui poor,) Poor  
     ones.  
 Bautu, n. Boys, servants.  
 Bawidi, n. The dead.  
 Be, v. To be, See E.  
 Be, prep. See Ba.  
 Beadi, n. Leaves.  
 Beangu, n. strife, contention.  
 Beanja, a. Arid,  
 Beanya, n. Eanya, Barnacle.  
 Bebang, n. Cuts, gashes.  
 Beanyu, n. Scales of fish.  
 Bebaing, n. Ebaing, Amber.  
 Bebambu, n. Ebambu, Board.  
 Bebasi, n. Hoops.  
 Bebe, ad. By, Near, Close.  
 Beboa, n. Eboa, Fetters,  
 Bebolu, n. sing. Ebolu, Works  
 Bebolu bondene, n. Great  
     works, Miracles.  
 Behoru, n. Chins.  
 Bebulu, n. Ebulu. Bog, Miry  
     place.  
 Bebungo, n. Staves.  
 Bebungu, n. Ebungu. Bench.  
 Bedoa, v. To vomit.  
 Beduli, Smith.  
 Bedun, a. Old (things implied.)  
 Beeku, n. sing. Eeku, Bat-  
     tlements, The eaves of a  
     house.  
 Beelzebub, per n. Beelzebub.  
 Beembi, Eembi, n. Cattle.  
 Befig, pl. from the English  
     word Fig.  
 Beidi, or Beili, n. Forrests.  
     Wilderness. sing. Eili.  
 Beise, Eise, n. Bones.  
 Bekambi, n. Ekambi. Cage.  
 Bekanga, n. Calabashes.  
 Beku, n. Turtles.  
 Bekotu, n. Caps.  
 Bekongo, n. Ekongo, Ballet.

Bekukue, n. Ekukue Butterfly.  
 Bekwem, n. Cans. &c. Ekwem.  
 Bekwali, n. sing. Ekwali,  
 Sayings, Discourses.  
 Belern, pl. of Elem, Fashions  
 Bekumbu, n. sing. Ekum-  
 bu, Countries, Kingdoms.  
 Bele, belebe, belino, v. To call.  
 Belimbi, Elimbi, n. Box.  
 Belindi n. Elindi, But end.  
 Belongi, n. Songs.  
 Bemudi, n. Waves.  
 Benangeri, n. Bad place.  
 Bene, v. To have. To possess.  
 Bene demi, a. Pregnant.  
 Bene molopo, a. Abilities.  
 Bene linga, a. Angry.  
 Bena, v. Blaspheme, Reproach.  
 Renga, ad. Worse.  
 Benumba, n. Scents, Sweets.  
 Seasoning.  
 Beombe, n. Bombe, Barrenness.  
 Beongo, of Eongo, n. Bar, a  
 river Hindrance, A sand  
 bank.  
 Beopopo, n. Running sores,  
 boils.  
 Bepasi, n. Parts, pieces.  
 Bepasi ba bebungo, n. Chips.  
 Bepambu, o. Beetles.  
 Beperli, n. Pearls.  
 Bepese, n. Epese, Nets.  
 Bepola, n. A species of Fox.  
 Bepondo, n. Epondo, Boil.  
 Bepopo, n. Lips, applied also  
 to the Eye lashes. (see  
 Epopo.)  
 Beposi, n. Eposi, Bottle.  
 Bepuma, n. Fruit, Produce,  
 Orange, Lime. &c.  
 Bepupulu, n. Epupulu, Beetle.  
 Besambi u. Esambi, Husks of  
 corn. Chaff.  
 Besanja, n. Esanja, Basket.  
 Besanja n. Esanja Blad-  
 der.  
 Besanji, n. Plains. Level  
 countries.  
 Bese, All, (see Ese.)

Besinegog, n. Synagogue.  
 Besuka, u. Secrets, Mysteries.  
 Besoko, n. Basket, Maunds.  
 Besulu, sing. Esulu, Fist.  
 Besungu la dibum, o. Ciyater.  
 Betanda, n. Locusts.  
 Betangu, n. Etangu, Bay.  
 Betani, n. Bethany.  
 Bitumi n. Disagreement, the  
 absence of all friendship.  
 Hetungu, Etungu, n. Boils.  
 Betuni, Flash, as of lighting.  
 Betutuki, n. Etutuki Bucket.  
 Beuli, n. Waves, billows.  
 Beundu, n. Axes, Adzes.  
 Bewake n. Ewake, Baboons.  
 Bewolu, n. Ewolu, Bread,  
 Biscuit.  
 Bewumbi n. Ewumbi, Buzzard  
 Beya, v. To weep, The b,  
 is Euphonic agreeing with  
 plural nouns.  
 Beyala, n. sing. Eyala Words.  
 Beyoi, n. Caterpillars.  
 Beyubo, n. Skins.  
 Beyula, n. Eyula, Bunch.  
 Beyundi, n. Cities. sing.  
 Eyundi.  
 Beyungulele, n. Camelions.  
 Bi. prep. (see Bu.)  
 Bia. v. To know. to apprehend  
 To understand.  
 Bia, v. To serve,  
 Biana, conj. As, Like unto,  
 The same, Similar to.  
 Biana, v. To think, to cast in  
 mind, to ponder.  
 Bia pon. v. To take heed,  
 To care, To beware.  
 Biba, a. Two.  
 Bibi bese, ad. Always.  
 Bihoke, a. Lame.  
 Bidoa, v. To vomit.  
 Bigedi, a. A seat, a place, The  
 throne of God, is called,  
 Bigeri ba Loba.  
 Biisene, Biise, v. To show,  
 Inform.  
 Bikako, n. Itch, A decasee.

Bila, n. War.  
 Bilalu, a. Three.  
 Bilam, n. Rum. Any spiritous liquors.  
 Bilangi, n. Pride.  
 Bima n. Goods. Treasures.  
 Bi mbamba, n. Wilderness. Forest.  
 Bine, a. Four.  
 Bini, pron. These.  
 Bininga, Howmany.  
 Binun, n. sing. Inun, Birds.  
 Binyo, pron. 2nd. per. pl. You. Subject to euphonic change; as, minyo.  
 Bisau, n. Feathers.  
 Biso, pron. 1st. per. pl. We.  
 Bitambi, n. Shoes.  
 Bitanu, a. Five.  
 Bitu, n. pl. of Mutu, Women.  
 Bitu ba jangi, n. Harlots.  
 Biulu, or beulu, n. Grass, Blades of corn.  
 Blanketi, n. Blanket  
 Bo, prep. Of (see Ba.)  
 Bo, v. (see Bua.)  
 Bo, int. Denoting, Disappointment.  
 Boa, a. Sick.  
 Boambu n. Miambu. Speech, Language.  
 Boanga. pl. Maanga, n. Bosom.  
 Boba, v. Feel.  
 Bobi, a. Soft.  
 Bobise, v. Alleviate, Soften, Allay, Pacify.  
 Bodun, a. Aged.  
 Boe, Done. (See Bole.)  
 Boeli, n. Tree, pl. Miele.  
 Boeli a bwanga, Medicine tree.  
 Boemba, n. Poes.  
 Boendi, n. Foreskin.  
 Boenene, ad. Openly, see enene.  
 Boise, v. Sicken.  
 Bokeri n. Asthma.  
 Bola, v. Give. To do, To work, To perform.  
 Bola—dikaki, v. Promise.

Bola—mbung, v. To Become responsible, Assure.  
 Bola—hwambu, v. To bargain  
 Bola demi, v. Beget.  
 Bola eyala, v. Authorize.  
 Bola ndingi, v. To punish, by cutting, maiming, and wounding.  
 Bola sise, v. To be in pain.  
 Bolane, Use.  
 Bolangi. n. (from *langa*, to count) Account.  
 Bolo n. Canoe, vessel, pl. Miolo  
 Boloni n. Adversity.  
 Boma, v. To strike,  
 Bomani, bomanedi, v. To Meet.  
 Bombo, Sugar.  
 Bombo bo eidi, n. Honey.  
 Bombo, v. Abscond, Desert  
 Escape.  
 Bomele, v. Nail, Repair.  
 Bomi, a. Male. Bomi, n. Man,  
 Bomia, v. To hold, imports grasping firmly so that the article may not move.  
 Bona, n. People, adherents. sometimes household.  
 Bonam, (from the v. *namise*, To bless) Blessed.  
 Bondene, a. from 'ndene greatness.  
 Bondulo, Pleasing Amusing.  
 Bongele, n. Pillow.  
 Bongisene, v. Prepare.  
 Bongo, n. Fear.  
 Bongo, n. Brains.  
 Bongwa, v. To mind, To take care of.  
 Bosangi, n. Clean, pure.  
 Boso, n. Face.  
 Boso, a. First, before.  
 Bota, botino, v. To begin.  
 Boto, v. Adorn, Clothe, Dress.  
 Bowan, n. Likeness.  
 Bowen, n. Reward, Profit.  
 Bole, Done, Finished, complete  
 Bu, pron. It.  
 Bu in the words *Buango Buese* &c. is Euphonic only.

Bua, v. Pick, Gather, by breaking.  
 Bua or Bwa, bo, bui, buino, v. To Kill, and to break.  
 Bua—bongo, v. Fear.  
 Bua—ndulo, v. Love.  
 Bua—kodi, v. Begrudge.  
 Bua—ison, v. Blush.  
 Bua—monyenge, v. Rejoice.  
 Bua—ndede, v. Pity.  
 Bua—njai, v. Hunger.  
 Bua ngebe, v. Compassionate Pity.  
 Bua—pidi, v. Vex, Irritate.  
 Buabe, Killed.  
 Buedi, Buabe, Broken.  
 Euane, Murder.  
 Buanyo, pron. Yours.  
 Bube, a. Sham, pretended.  
 Bube dia, Sham hand.  
 Bubedi, v. Bruise.  
 Bubi, ad. Bad.  
 Rudi, a. Acute.  
 Budilu, a. Heavy.  
 Buinda, v. Founder.  
 Buise—bongo, v. Intimidate.  
 Buise, buisene, mobuisene, v. To defame, to Calumniate.  
 Buise—pidi, v. To anger, to enrage.  
 Buita, v. Extirpate.  
 Buka, bukise, bukisene v. To surpass, to excel.  
 Buka, prep. Above.  
 Bulele v. Abolish.  
 Buleli v. Alter, Change, applied to buildings. &c.  
 Bulia, Ruined.  
 Bulu, n. Night.  
 Buma, v. To spring up; as corn, E ma buma, It springs up.  
 Buma, n. The Cotton tree, Ceiba.  
 Bumba, v. Roast, Boil.  
 Bumedi v. Cork, Bung.  
 Bumoa, v. Emigrate. n. Mbumoa.  
 Bunga, n. Stomach.

Bungoa, v. Drift. n. Mbumoa, Bunya, n. Day.  
 Bunya, ba Loba, n. Lord's day.  
 Bunya ba 'wumse, n. Sabbath. Day of rest.  
 Bunya ba mosango, n. Day of account.  
 Bunyata, ad. Daily, every day.  
 Bupe, v. Follow.  
 Busa, Busea, Buxise, v. To come out.  
 Busadi, a. Lean.  
 Butun, a. Blunt.  
 Bwa. (see Bua)  
 Bwala a. Lazy.  
 Bwaba, a. Long.  
 Bwam, a. Good, fine.  
 Bwambi, a. Hard. Loud, with force, severe, violent.  
 Bwambu, n. Language, speech.  
 Bwanga n. Medicine.  
 Bwindia, a. Everlasting.  
 Bwima, v. Hunt.

## D.

Da, v. Eat. Dedi ate.  
 Da, prep. Of.  
 Dambu, or Lambu, n, Thing, pl; Mambu.  
 Dakia, Dakise, Dakabele, v. Mash.  
 Damedidi ting ting, v. Benumb.  
 Damia, Damedidi, v. Catch.  
 Dangua or langua, v. Walk.  
 Dangua ngondo, v, To creep,  
 Dasi, a. Level.  
 De, v. To plant. This word is used always when the seed is *put* into the ground and as such differs from Sai.  
 Demi, n. Pregnancy.  
 Demi di nyamse, n. Abortion.  
 Dese, v Feed.  
 Dia, n. Hand. pl. Maa.  
 Dia da momi, n. Right hand.

Dia da dimosi, n. Left hand.  
 Dia, Diabe, v. Abandon, Leave  
     Forsake.  
 Diane v. Watch for, To guard  
     Take care of.  
 Diba, v. Close, shut up.  
 Dibambu, n. Sheath, pl. Ma—  
 Dibanga, n. Srimps.  
 Dibanya, n. Bald.  
 Dibatu, n. Cloth  
 Dibatu la mbunga, n. Canvas,  
 Dibatu la nyungu, n. Banner,  
 Dibatu la pibu, n. Coarse cloth,  
 Dibau, n. Gravel, Stone project-  
     ing from the path and en-  
     dangering the feet.  
 Dibau, v. Spade, Hoe.  
 Dibe, n. Teat.  
 Dibebe, n. Thigh, pl. Mabebe.  
 Dibi, a. Closed, Shut.  
 Dibimba, n. Flock, Herd.  
 Dibindi, n. Hernia.  
 Dibo, n. Beach, pl. Mabo.  
 Dibo, n. Mud, Clay.  
 Diboa, n. Sickness.  
 Dibola, n. Fowl's nest. [ly.  
 Diboki, ad. Directly Immediate  
 Dibondi, n. Cup, pl. Mabondi,  
 Dibongo, n. Knee, pl. Ma—  
 Dibongo la dia, n. Elbow.  
 Dibua, n. a. Nine.  
 Dibubu, n. Blain, Burn, Scald.  
 Dibum, n. Belly.  
 Dibumbe, v. To slap with the  
     hand.  
 Dibunga, n. Swallow, pl.  
     Mabunga.  
 Dibungi la 'moendi, n. Calf of  
     the leg, pl. Mabungi ma  
     miendi.  
 Dibunji, n. Atom, Dust.  
 Diburu, n. Ashes.  
 Didibi, n. Barrier.  
 Dieri, v. To lead.  
 Dikala, n. Steps, Ladder.  
 Dikaki, n. Promise, bond.  
 Dikaku, n. Crab, pl. Makaku,  
 Dikalandu, n. Charcoal, Cinder.  
 Dikanda n. Back side Makanda  
 Dikangu, n. Gun lock.

Dikata, n. Shoulder.  
 Dikobo, n. Yoke, for cattle.  
 Dikom, n. Friend, pl. Makom,  
 Dikongo, n. Shot, pl. Lokongo.  
 Dikubi, n. Makubi, Banana.  
 Doli, a. Good. (See lodi.)  
 Dima, a. Quenchable.  
 Dimise, v. Quench, Dazzle.  
 Dimbia, Dimbedi, v. Mistake.  
 Dimele, v. To hurt.  
 Dimomi, a. Speechless, Sul-  
     lem, Perverse.  
 Dimosi, a. The left.  
 Dimuti, n. Multitude, Increase.  
 Dimwama, pl. Mamwama, n.  
     Crane, Heron.  
 Dina, n. Name.  
 Dindi n. Cocoa, pl. Mindi.  
 Dinga, dingani, dingise, v. To  
     come against, To be hos-  
     tile, To be against.  
 Dingani, v. To surround.  
 Dini, pron. This.  
 Dio, n. Grate, Furnace, Stove,  
     Fire place.  
 Dipa, v. Beat.  
 Dipama, n. Abuse.  
 Dipaiya, v. Avow.  
 Dipapan, n. Brush, Broom.  
     Fan, and Fin.  
 Dipau pau, n. Bough.  
 Dipete, (See Pete.)  
 Dipisi, n. Sand fly.  
 Dipitu, n. Lead.  
 Dipunga, n. Bow.  
 Dise, v. Burn.  
 Disedu, n. Masedu, Beard.  
 Disemtam, a. Brittle.  
 Diso, pl. Miso, n. Eye.  
 Disue, n. Idol, Image.  
 Diutami n. Ambush.  
 Diwini, n. Matter, Pus.  
 Diwiso, n. Plaster.  
 Diwongi, n. Fat.  
 Diwau, n. Cold Ague.  
 Diyu, n. Anchor  
 Doa, Doabe, v. To puke.  
 Doi, n. Voice.  
 Doma, v. Holla, To bark.  
 Domia, v. To rebuke.



Domia, or Dumia, v. To rebuke.

Domia v. To burst out, as a cask from fermentation; To rend, as a rock.

Domia, v. To speak roughly to, To treat with harshness, To alarm.

Domo, domele, v, To box, To strike, To fight.

Dongo pron, Thy. (See ongo)

Dua, v. To paddle.

Duba, dubise, dubisabe, v. Dip.

Dube, Dubabe, v, Adore, To revere.

Dube, v, Believe.

Dubua, v, To open.

Dubua, v, To root up.

Dum, a, 'Ten.

Dum na 'wo, a, Eleven.

Dumbu, n, Nest pl. Mumbu.

Dumia, or Domia, To rebuke.

Dumeli, v. To wound, To probe.

Dun, n, Market.

Dusele, v. To scald.

Dungamene, a, Enough, Sufficient, n, Equal, v. Fit.

Duta, Dutabe, v. Draw.

Diwindi, n, Knife, pl, Mawindi.

## E.

E, has the sound of the same letter in the English word, PREY. When initial it has this sound invariably; and in all nouns when *e* is initial, the word is in the singular, and takes, *b*, for the plural prefix; and in all such words the vowel sound is not changed whatever letter succeeds: But in syllables where *e*, is not initial, and is followed by a

consonant, the vowel is shortened, as in the English word, MET. In all such cases, the vowel is followed by a consonant in the same syllable. The word *E-lem*, pl. *Be-lem* is an example of this variation of sound. This vowel is differently pronounced in some verbs, by the Natives, as, *Be-le* or *Bel-e*, *Be-ne* or *Ben-e*; It is difficult to distinguish this difference of sound in their rapid pronunciation. In our first writing these words appear with a double consonant, as, *Belle*.

E, has the sound of the English diphthong, *ei*, as pronounced in the word *Eight*, or as *ai* in *Bait*

E, eno, verb, To be, To exist, To have existence, Euphonic, *me*, *be*.

E, ad. Affirmative, Yes.

E, pron, neut. It.

Eabu, pron. Their, (See abu)

Eadi or eyadi, n. Leaf. pl. Beadi.

Ebaing, n. Amber, bebaing.

Eangu, n. Strife, Contention.

Eanji, a. Arid, Dry, Parched. (See anji.)

Eanya, n. Barnacle, pl. beanya, A generic term for Shellfish.

Eao, or Eyao, a. High.

Ebambu, n. Board; bebambu.

Ebambu a mbimba, n. Bier.

Ebangu, n, A gash. A cut with a sharp instrument. pl. Bebangu.

Ebanja, prep. For; Because.

Ebasi, n. Hoop; pl. Bebasi.

Ebe, or lbe. ad. When.

Ebedi ngonderi, n. A virgin.

Ebiamo, n. Evening.

Eboan, Fetter. Iron. pl. beboa.  
 Ehoi, a. Foolish.  
 Eboki, n. A mortar, A vessel for pounding, pl. beboki.  
 Eboko, n. Street; Court; An entrance; Porch: pl. beboko.  
 Ebolu, n. Work; pl. Bebolu.  
 Ebolu ndene, n. Miracle, pl. Bebolu bondene.  
 Eboma, n. Woe.  
 Eboma, n. A measure for oil. pl. Beboma. about 6 gallons.  
 Eboru, n. Clin. pl. Beboru.  
 Eboru, a. Defiled.  
 Ebreham, n. Abraham.  
 Ebuki, a. Lame. Crippled.  
 Ebulu, n. Bog; Swamp: pl. Bebulu.  
 Ebuma, n. The flash, The explosion of powder.  
 Ebungo, n. Staff; Stick, pl. bebungo.  
 Ebungo nkwane, n. An Image, Idol. lit. Carved stick.  
 Ebungu, n. Bench; bebungu.  
 Ebunji, or Ibunji, n. Foliage.  
 Ebwea, a. Hundred, 100.  
 Ediba, n. Morning.  
 Ediba-diba, (intensive,) Early, The first of the morning.  
 Edika, n. Mean. Greedy.  
 Edimo, n. Ignorance.  
 Edinge-dinge, n. Shadow.  
 Edisen, n. Lure, Bait.  
 Edubwan, n. Key, pl. Bedubwan.  
 Edue, n. Loin, pl. Bedue.  
 Edun, a. Old.  
 Edungamene, a. Level.  
 Eeku, n. Eaves of a house, Battlements, pl. Beeku.  
 Eembi, n. Cattle, pl. Beembi, applied to all domestic animals.  
 Eidi or Eili, n. Forrest, Wilderness, pl. Beidi.  
 Eisi or Ewiei, n. Bone, pl. Beisi.

Eisi va molopo, n. Skull. lit. bone of the head.  
 Eisi va mongo, n. Back bone.  
 Ekali, n. Religion.  
 Ekambi, n. Cage, pl, Bekambi.  
 Ekambi, n. A collar by which animals are secured, also an Halter.  
 Ekamel, n. Camel.  
 Ekamene, ad. Across.  
 Ekang, n. Shield, pl. Bekang.  
 Ekanga, n. Calabash, pl. Bekanga.  
 Ekanju, n. Oyster; pl. Bekanju.  
 Ekata, n. Striped cloth.  
 Ekeka. Hereafter.  
 Ekekamene, ad. By and by. Self same time.  
 Eki, n. Mucus. pl. Beki.  
 Ekoki, or Koki, n. Hoard.  
 Ekoko, n. A reed, pl. Bekoko.  
 Ekombon, n. A plane, A carpenters tool.  
 Ekon, n. Hatred.  
 Ekon, n. Covetousness, Bwa ekon, v. To covet.  
 Ekong, n. Bullet, pl. Bekong.  
 Ekotu, n. Cap, pl. Bekotu.  
 Eku, n. Turtle; pl. Beku.  
 Ekukue, n. Butterfly; pl. Bekukue.  
 Ekukulu, n. Pit, Hole in the earth.  
 Ekuli, a. Thousand; 1000.  
 Ekulu, or Ekuru, a. Great.  
 Ekumani, n. A covering, Eye lid.  
 Ekumbu, n. Country, pl. Bekumbu.  
 Ekwali, n. Saying, discourse, Speech, pl. Bekwali.  
 Ekwem, n. Can, any small tin vessel, pl. Bekwem.  
 Ele or Wele, v. To put. To put in. To fill. The *w*, is Euphonic.  
 Elele, n. Duck.

Elema, n. Fool.  
 Elem, n. Fashion, Way, Practice: pl. Belem.  
 Elimbi, n. Drum, pl. Belimbi.  
 Elimbi, n. Box, pl. Belimbi.  
 Elolumbi, n. The sun.  
 Elongo, n. Song.  
 Elungi, n. Member of the body, pl. Belungi.  
 Embamia, v. To force, Constrain, Urge.  
 Embani, n. A sign, Mark.  
 Embe, v. To hold fast, To secure, To fix. To clasp. To stretch out the hand.  
 Embe, v. To strengthen, hence Jembe, strength.  
 Embedi, n. Power or ability to comprehend.  
 Embilani, or Jembilani, v. To mark, To observe, To notice.  
 Emia, emedi, v. Will, To determine, To assent.  
 Emia, v. To confess, Omologia.  
 Enudi, n. A wave. pl. Bemudi.  
 Emune, n. Swell, pl. Bemune.  
 Enda, endabe, v. Castrate, Circumcise.  
 Endia, Perplexity. Luke 21, 25  
 Ene, Eni, Enino, Maene, Enabe, v. To See. This word sometimes takes, g, for this Euphonic letter.  
 Enge masedu, v. To shave.  
 Enge, n. To-day. Now.  
 Enge diso, ad. Askance.  
 Enumba, n. Scent; Sweetness; Seasoning: pl. Benumba.  
 Enune, n. Copper rod, pl. Benune  
 Enyi molema, Affected to shame.  
 Eomba mutu, n. Barren woman.  
 Eombe, n. Barrenness, Sterility.  
 Eongo, n. Bar, Bank of sand in a river, A river hindrance. pl. Beongo.

Eopopo, n. Running sorg. An open boil.  
 Eosan, or Osan, n. Any forged instrument.  
 Epa, n. A small fish.  
 Epala doi, n. A rude answer, saucy answer.  
 Epambu, n. Beetle. pl. Bepambu.  
 Epasi, n. Part. Picce, Chapter, pl. Bepasi.  
 Epasi 'wo, One side.  
 Epepa, n. Part, or side, in counsel, or debate.  
 Epepe, a, Other; (See pepe.)  
 Eperli, n. Pearls.  
 Epese, n. Net, pl. Bepese.  
 Epinde-pinde, n. Ebony.  
 Epola, n. Pox, pl. Bepola.  
 Epondo, n. Boil; pl. Bepondo.  
 Epopo, n. A lip, A lash, pl. Bepopo.  
 Epopo ya diso, n. Eye lash.  
 Epopo ya diso moi, Upper eye lash.  
 Epopo ya diso wasi, n, The lower eye lash, pl. bepopo be miso wa-i.  
 Epopo ya molumbu, Lip. pl. Bepopo milumbu.  
 Epopo molumbu ya moi, Upper lip.  
 Epopo molumbu ya wasi, Under lip.  
 Eposi, n. Bottle. pl. Beposi.  
 Epulunga, n. Dough, Lump of any soft, pliable substance.  
 Epuma, n. A generic term for fruit, The produce of a field, garden, and even moral fruit. Specific, Orange. Lime, pl. Bepuma.  
 Epuma ndene, The citron, pl. Bepuma-ndene.  
 Epunde, n. Large boil.  
 Epupa, n. Rainy season, equivalent to winter,

Epupulu, n. Beetle, Bepupulu.  
 Esa, n. Conceit.  
 Esadi, a. small. (seesadi,)  
 Esambu, n. Husk of corn,  
 chaff, pl. besambu.  
 Esanja, n. Basket. Sieve.  
 Esanjanja, n. Bladder.  
 Esanji. n. A plain, Level coun-  
 try.  
 Esari, n. Womb.  
 Esassa. n. Fine mat.  
 Esau. n. Feather. pl. Besau.  
 Esee, a. All: subject to Eu-  
 phonic affixes, as bese,  
*lese, mese, yese.*  
 Esedi, v. To let, (See sedi.)  
 Esee, n. Cricket.  
 Esinegog, n. Synagogue.  
 Esoko, n. Basket.  
 Esuka, n. Secret, Mystery.  
 Esungu, a. Short; Brief,  
 Esuru, n. Fist. or Esulu pl.  
 Besulu.  
 Esusungu, n. Wild cane.  
 Etambu di wo, n. Mouthful.  
 Etanda, n. A generic term for  
 all winged insects; specific,  
 Locust. pl. Betanda.  
 Etanda ndungu, n. A gnat.  
 Etele mosia, n. A great mourn-  
 ing.  
 Etem, a. Straight.  
 Etem na sididi, n. Straightness.  
 Righteousness.  
 Etengu, n. Bay; Cove. pl.  
 betengu.  
 Etengu njiba, Deep bay.  
 Etie, n. Eddy. pl. Betie.  
 Etike, n. Wilderness.  
 Etindi, n. The but end of a Gun.  
 Etom, n. Debt.  
 Eterna, motomedi, v. Inter-  
 rupt; Disturb.  
 Etomi, n. Quarrels of children,  
 Noise, Dispute, Tearless  
 cry.  
 Etomina, conj. Because.  
 Etoto ndene, n. Mourning, or  
 wailing intensely.

Etundu la dibatu, n. Banner.  
 Etungu, n. Small boil, pl. Be-  
 tungu.  
 Eturukang, n. Lamp, pl. Be-  
 turukang.  
 Etutu, n. Smoke.  
 Etutuki, n. Bucket, pl. Be-  
 tutuki.  
 Euli, or ewuli, n. Wave, pl.  
 Beuli.  
 Eundu, or Ewundu, n. Axe,  
 Adze, pl. Beundu.  
 Eundi, or Eyundi, n. A city.  
 Evenge, or Ewenge, n. Fight,  
 A battle.  
 Evie or Ewie, a. Genuine,  
 Real. also Superior. Holy.  
 Ewa, n. Vessel for domestic  
 use, A jug. pl. Bewa.  
 Ewake, n. Baboon. pl. Bewake.  
 Ewanja, Ewanjedi, Scattered.  
 Ewise, n. Bone.  
 Ewo, a, One. in composition  
 it is written, wo.  
 Ewolu, n. Bread, Biscuit, pl.  
 Bewolu.  
 Ewom, a, Light.  
 Ewu, n, Debt; Pay.  
 Ewudi, a, Rough.  
 Ewulu, a. Empty, Void, vacant.  
 Ewumbi, n. Buzzard, pl. Be-  
 wumbi.  
 Ewundi, n, Beans. Peas. Rice.  
 pl. Bewundi, A generic  
 term for Pulse.  
 Ewusi, a, Amise.  
 Ewusu, n, Witch.  
 Eyabe, n, Peace.  
 Eya, eyino, maeya, and Eupho-  
 nically, jeya, je, v. To  
 cry, To cry out.  
 Eya mbimbi, v, To cry, to weep.  
 Eyadi, n. Leaf, pl. Beyadi.  
 Eyala, n, Word. Message.  
 pl. Beyala.  
 Eyala mene, n. Self same word,  
 Identical.  
 Eyang, n. Conflagration.  
 Eyang, n. Savanna, Prairie.

Eye, n, Iron Tool. A generic term for Iron implements.  
 Eyemi, n. Tongue, pl. Beyemi.  
 Eyoi, n. Caterpillar. pl. Beyoi.  
 Eyome, n. Vain fellow. (As Mat: 5, 22.)  
 Eyubo, n, Skin of Animals. Bark of trees. Rind of fruit.  
 Eyubo ya boeli, n. Bark of tree.  
 Eyula, n, Bunch.  
 Eyundi, n. City, pl. Beyundi. sometimes it is pronounced Eundi.  
 Eyunga, n, Trade.  
 Eyunguleli, n. Camelion.  
 Eyutu, n. Fellow.

## F.

Farisi, n. Pharisee.  
 Fero, n. Pharaoh.  
 Filakteri, n. Phylacteries. Ini eyala e biana kalati nyi e bwaba. e si tindami, 'ndi beyala be mbenda, e ta tili nyulo mo, 'ndi Baju ba e ele o molopo mabu, na o dia.

## G.

Ga, or ja, v. To sit, To abide To dwell.  
 Gaense, n. Pain, Hurt.  
 Galili. n. Galilee.  
 Galia, v, To hold, (See Alia.) The G. is euphonic,  
 Ganda, n. Division.  
 Gandise, n. The selling. v. To sell, in which the g, is Euphonic.  
 Gania, n. A kingdom, A Reign.

Ga penya, v. To keep watch.  
 Gasobeli, n. Leap.  
 Gemia or Jemia, Gemedi, n. Will.  
 Gene, or jene, n. A Glass, Mirror. Light. The seeing,  
 Geng. or ngeng, n. A Bell, Geng, appears to be expressive of the sound emitted by the bell, and *ngeng*, the name.  
 Giba or Jiba, n. Thief. Motu giba, Thief.  
 Giinda or Ginda, n. Detention.  
 Gipe, n. Cook.  
 Gipe ndene, n. A feast.  
 Gise or Jise, v, To put, To set up,  
 Gita, a. Much, Many, Abundance, Plenty.

## I.

This vowel has the sound of the *i*, in the English word, *Ravine*.

When followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is shortened, as in the English word, *Pin*.

Iandia a molema, n. Anxiety.  
 Iba, v, To steal.  
 Ibaba, n. The healing.  
 Ibaba, n. Beginning, as of a dispute &c. e.g. This is not the beginning, Se to ibaba ini,  
 Ibakeli, n. Blame, False accusation.  
 Ibanda, n. Pressure, compression.  
 Ibe, ad. When, always referring to time past.  
 Ibemene, Self same time.  
 Ibená, n. Reproach, Blasphemy, pl. Mabena.  
 Ibia, n. Knowledge.  
 Ibombo, n. Escape.

Ibola, n. Action, A performance, pl. Mabola.  
 Ibota, n. The beginning, pl. Mabota.  
 Ibuise bongo, n. Intimidation.  
 Ibumbe, n. Flood, pl. Mabumbe.  
 Ibwala, n. Indolence.  
 Ibwima, n. Hunt.  
 Ida, n. Food, Nutriment.  
 Idali, n. Stone, pl. Madali.  
 Idu, n. A cork, A bung, pl. Madu.  
 Iduba, Idubise, n. Baptism, pl. Maduba.  
 Idube, n. Adoration.  
 Idui, n. Loin, properly Edui,  
 Iduta, n. Drawing.  
 Ikane, n. A prayer. Worship,  
 Ikeka, When (lit, That time.)  
 Ikika, n. Temptation.  
 Iko, n. Fall.  
 Ikola, n. Rattle.  
 Ikoma mosango, n. Adjudication.  
 Ikumba, n. Applause.  
 Ikwala, n. Talk, Advice.  
 Ikwen, a. Morose.  
 Ilaka, n. Trusting, Dependence.  
 Iladi, n. Lock.  
 Ilama, n. Cheek, pl. Malama.  
 Ilambi, n. Snare, Trap. pl. Malambi.  
 Ilava or Ilaba, n. Healing.  
 Ilea, n. Instruction, Doctrine.  
 Ilema, n. Stupid, mean.  
 Ilemba, n. Witch, pl. Malembi.  
 Ilendi, n. Palm.  
 Ilipa, n. Fleecy cloud, pl. Bilipa.  
 Iloa, n. Curse, Imprecation.  
 Ilondo, n. A walk, Journey.  
 Ilondo, n. Temptation, Enticement, Allurement.  
 Ilongo, n. Song.  
 Ilundi, n. Fullness.  
 Ilunga, n. Building, pl. Malunga.  
 Ilungamene, n. The fixing.  
 Inama, n. Arm, pl. Manama.  
 Inda, v. To stop, Detain.

Inda, v. To vilify.  
 Ingea, v. To enter, To have admittance, Access.  
 Ini, pron. This.  
 Iolo, n. Fatigue.  
 Iondo, n. Guile, Deceit.  
 Inongo, n. Bed. Mattress.  
 Inun, n. Bird, pl. Binun.  
 Inyo, n. Drink, Beverage.  
 Ipama, n. Sauciness.  
 Ipanam, n. Suspension, The impending.  
 Ipaname, a. Impending.  
 Ipanga, n. The driving, Dismission, Discharge, Divorce.  
 Ipanye, n. The rising up, as of the sun.  
 Ipata, n. Harvest, The gathering.  
 Ipe, Ipise v. Cook,  
 Ipcle ndema, Cooked a, feast. Here the word *Ipele*, imports the same as the English word *made*, in this connection; Made a feast.  
 Ipepe, n. Another.  
 Ipidi, n. Anger.  
 Ipimbisene, n, The assumption of Divine Power, Blasphemy  
 Ipipili, n. The brim, pl. Mapipili.  
 Ipirit, n. Spirit.  
 Iponda, n. Time.  
 Iposso, n. Choice, Election.  
 Ipudi, n. Foam, Froth.  
 Ipula, n. Desire, A wish. pl. Mapula.  
 Ipulla, Ipullam, n. The burial, Funeral.  
 Isadi, a. Little, Small, This word often takes an *E*, instead of *I*, for its initial letter, and is applied to persons, as well as things.  
 Isangi, n. Cleanness, Brightness, Clearness, Righteousness.  
 Isangu, n. Idol, Image. pl. losangu.  
 Isedi v. To let, Leave. (See sedi)

Isele, (See sele.)  
 Isele, n. Thanks, Praise.  
 Isidu, n. An animal, probably the Pilantomba.  
 Isinge, n. Animosity.  
 Isisa, n. The rubbing, Friction.  
 Isippo, n. Marjoram, An herb.  
 Isise, n. Cough.  
 Isoba, n. Snatching.  
 Isoki, n. Drunkenness.  
 Isoma, n. Bow, Obeisance.  
 Isombi, a. Young.  
 Isombise, n. Sharpening.  
 Ison, n. Shame.  
 Isoppise, n. Moisture, Dampness.  
 Isu, n. End, pl. Masu.  
 Isuka, n. Secrecy.  
 Isun, a. and Isuna, Little, applied to inanimate objects only.  
 Isun a dibunji, n. Mote, Floating dust.  
 Isunga, n. Tooth, pl. Masunga.  
 Isungu, n. Short.  
 Isuru, n. *Antennea*, pl. Masuru.  
 Isuse, n. An agreement. Betrothment.  
 Ita or Iti, a. Plenty, Abundance, Mostly written, Gita.  
 Itaba, n. Roguery, Villany.  
 Itakise, n. Punishment, Vexation, sorrow.  
 Itambi, or etambi, n. Shoe, Sandle, Clog, pl. Betambi.  
 Itanga, n. Foot, pl. Matanga.  
 Ite, v. Go, Only used imperatively.  
 Itelam, a. Open. coarse, opposed to close and fine.  
 Itengu, n. Bay, Cove. (See Etengu.)  
 Itese, n. Erection, The putting up.  
 Itila, n. A writing, M. S. Inscription.  
 Itise, v. Increase, Multiply.  
 Ito n. Tar, Gum, Glue, Paste.  
 Itoba, n. Suffocation.  
 Itoi, n. Ear, pl. Matoi.

Itomba, n. The passing over.  
 Iton, n. Blot.  
 Itongi, n. Unconfidence. This word has only been heard as expressing the want of confidence in a wife's integrity, and withholding the keys from her.  
 Itubi, Ituberi, n. womb.  
 Itung, n. A room, A cabin.  
 Itui, a. Poor.  
 Itui, n. Adversity, Poverty.  
 Itum, a. Far.  
 Itumba, pl. Matumba, n. A family, A generation; and sometimes, The inheritance of a Family.  
 Itumise, v. from Itum, far off, To cause to be far off.  
 Itumse, v. To exaggerate.  
 Itungu, n. A corner, An angle, pl. Matungu.  
 Itutu, n. Knot, as of a tree, A bump, A swelling.  
 Itutu, n. Bamboo tree.  
 Ive, or Iwe, n. Sun.  
 Iwe, n. Breath,  
 Iwe ya longe, n. The breath of life.  
 Iwumse, or Iwumise, n. Rest, Cessation.  
 Iwusi, n. Mistake.  
 Iya, Iyadi, n. Birth.  
 Iyapi, n. Arm pit.  
 Iyoea, n. Derision, Scorn.  
 Iyolo, n. Laughing.  
 Iyubo, n. Skin, (See eyubo.)

## J.

This letter is always pronounced as in the English words, Jay, and Joy.  
 Ja, v. To sit.  
 Jabia, n. A gift, Present, Alms.

Jabua, n. Ascension.  
 Jalia molema, n. Repose, Tranquillity. (From alia molema, v. To pacify, To quiet the heart.  
 Janga, n. The Pine plant, The Lily, and also the Aloe, pl. Manga.  
 Janga la bwanga,  
 Jangamene, v. To listen, To hear well. To hearken.  
 Jangua, n. Wisdom.  
 Jangue, or Iangue, n. A cast, A throw. (See Angua.)  
 Jania, n. Authority, as in Matt. 21. 15. Government.  
 Jankasi, n. Barrel.  
 Jakua, n. Prayer, Begging.  
 Jatoeli, n. Turning, Repentance,  
 Je, Jea, or Jeya, (from the verb eya, to cry) To cry out, To give information, To proclaim.  
 Jekameni, v. To cross over.  
 Jembani, or Embani, n. A sign, Badge.  
 Jembe, n. Strength, Force.  
 Jemia, n. Will.  
 Jerimaia, n. Jeremiah.  
 Jeru, n. The East, opposed to 'Mbenge, West. This word is by many pronounced, *djeru*  
 Jerusalem, n. Jerusalem.  
 Jesi v. To detain, To stop another.  
 Jise, or Gise, v. To put, To set.  
 Joa, a. Artful.  
 Joe, v. To worship. This word is sometimes pronounced Moe.  
 Jokele, v. To Bathe.  
 Jola, a. Ripe, Mature.  
 Jombe, n. A door, A gate.  
 Jombe la mbusa, n. Back door.  
 Jombwa, v. To see, The *j*, is euphonic, (See Ombwa.)  
 n. The seeing, Look,  
 Jonga, v. Borrow.  
 Jongeli, n. Thought.

Jongise, or Iongise, n. Salvation. (from the verb *ongise*, To save.)  
 Jongo, n. Spear, Dart.  
 Jonguane, n. Help.  
 Josia, n. A cough.  
 Jungia, n. Joint.  
 Jungia ya itanga, n. Ankle joint.  
 Jungia la iwesi ya itanga, Ankle bone.

## K.

This word has the same sound as the English in Keen, keep.  
 Ka, v. To bear witness, e. g. O si ka moka mo bubi. Do not bear false witness.  
 Ka, conj. As, Like unto, Similar. n. Kind, Sort.  
 Kadi, n. Half brother.  
 Kai, Kaino, Kaisene, Mokae-di, v. To Judge.  
 Kaise, v. To judge.  
 Kaka, v. To tie, To bind, To chain.  
 Kaka dikaki, v. To promise, To bargain, lit. to tie a promise.  
 Kaka boso, v. To disfigure the face, lit. Tie the face.  
 Kalati, n. Book.  
 Kalati a Loba, n. The book of God. The Bible.  
 Kamane or Chamane, v. To disperse. Separate, Scatter.  
 Kamisene, Willing, e. g. A kamisene, He is willing  
 Kamene, The same person or thing.  
 Kandani, v. To part personally, To separate.  
 Kandani ida, v. To fast.  
 Kane, Makane, v. Pray, To plead.  
 Kane-songo, v. To swear, To take oath.



Ka nipepe, Another sort.  
 Kakare, This word is nearly  
     Obsolete, It is equivalent  
     to *Nu*, and applied to any  
     one known only by sight.  
 Kambalane, v. To hasten.  
 Kang, a, Firm, Tight, Kang-  
     kang, Intensive,  
 Keke, v, To Hatch,  
 Kapo, a. The same, Same as,  
     Like unto.  
 Ke, prep. For.  
 Ke, Kebe, Kebino, v. To  
     Cut, Amputate.  
 Ke-esungu, v. To shorten.  
 Ke, Keino, ad. Else, Other-  
     wise.  
 Kedi ya monanga, Large red ant.  
 Ke molopo, n. To behead.  
 Ke (mo) besungu biba, v. To  
     besect lit. Cut in two.  
 Kekamenc, ad. By and by.  
 Kenja, n. Pride. 2. Boldness.  
 Kenje, a. Proud.  
 Kem, ad. No, (See titi.) some-  
     times pronounced Keem.  
 Kese, v, To mince,  
 Kieri, n. Yesterday. and To-  
     morrow.  
 Kika, Kikino, Kikabe, Moki-  
     keri, v, Try, Taste, Entice,  
     Tempt.  
 Kikimia, v. To Stammer.  
 Kikili a miso, n. Eye lash.  
     (no pl.)  
 Kima, Kimia, Kimedi, v. To  
     abuse, To trouble. To  
     threaten,  
 Kinge, n. King.  
 Ko, n. An animal.  
 Ko, v. To fall. Koiye, Fell  
     upon, beat upon.  
 Ko asi, v. To fall down.  
 Kobedi, n. Publication of things  
     previously kept secret.  
 Kobo, v. Hurt, e.g. Dibau di  
     *Kpɔp mba*, The stone (or  
     gravel) hurt me.  
 Kobon, n. Button. pl, ma-

Kobone, v, To bet,  
 Kodi, n. Jealousy.  
 Kodise, Enlarged, (Psalm, 4.)  
 Kofi, n. Coffee.  
 Koidi eyo, v. Fell asleep.  
 Koise, (spoken Kwise,) v. To  
     cause to fall. To oppress, To  
     condemn.  
 Koiya, Fall upon.  
 Kona pi, v. Be silent, wait in  
     quiet, (See mwe:)  
 Koiyo, v. Lay asleep. (See Yo.)  
 Koke, v. To hoard.  
 Kokise, To Punish, To in-  
     flict pain.  
 Koko, v. Linger.  
 Koko, v. To Chew, To beat  
     up with fork, &c. To  
     beat with Pestle.  
 Kola beyubo, v, To skin, To  
     flay,  
 Koli, a. Fat, In good condition.  
 Kolise, Kolisene, v. To Fatten.  
     To bloat.  
 Kolongoni, v. Accustom,  
     Habituate. n. Ikolongoni.  
 Koma, Komabe, v. Shed,  
     Pour out.  
 Koma mosango, v. To adjudge.  
 Kombe, v. To caie.  
 Komedi, Spilt, upset, from ko-  
     ma, to shed.  
 Komedi asi, v. Throw down.  
 Kona, konabe, v. To warm.  
 Konda, n. Chair. A seat,  
     Throne.  
 Kono, n. Hatred.  
 Kossia, imports a watching for  
     any statement or action  
     that can be of disadvantage  
     to the speaker.  
 Kosso, v. Disagree!  
 Kossi, n. Cannon.  
 Kotto, or kottau, n. Fence,  
     Wall.  
 Koto, v. To Redeem.  
 Kotele, Kotone, v. To collect,  
     Assemble.  
 Krais, n. Christ.

- Kubuedi demi, n. Abortion.  
 Kuese, v. To fasten, Lock,  
 To secure.  
 Kuka, v. To bite.  
 Kukane, n. Bite.  
 Kuke, v. To shut. Matt. 12, 30.  
 Kulunga n, Crane,  
 Kuma, v. To insult. To wrong.  
 To injure. To tease. To  
 bother. To perplex. To up-  
 braid  
 Kumi, n. An impost on trading  
 vessels, Ndabo ya kumi.  
 House of taxes.  
 Kumo, v. Began.  
 Kumane, v. Cover, Becloud,  
 opposed to tele, to open.  
 This word is sometimes  
 pronounced *Kurumani*.  
 Kumba, n. Applause.  
 Kunga, n. Boat.  
 Kwaka, v. Scratch.  
 Kwilo or kwidi, v. To teach, or  
 warn, To inform  
 Kwidi or koidi, a. Dead, Ruined  
 Brought low.  
 Kwala, kwalino, makwala,  
 kwalabe, v. To speak.  
 Ekwala, A discourse.  
 Ikwala, pl. Makwala, The  
 speaking.  
 Kwanya, n, Madness,  
 Kwong kwong, a. Ancient.

## L.

- La, prep, Of, subject to  
 euphonic changes, as ma,  
 da, ya.  
 Laka, lakino, v. Trust.  
 Lakise, v. To cause to trust.  
 Lam, pron. My. (See *Am.*)  
 Lambi, v. To ensnare, To en-  
 trap.  
 Lambu, n. Thing. pl. mambu.  
 Lamise, Watch for; Wait for, as

- in any ones expected re-  
 turn, 2. Peep.  
 Landa, v. Pass round (to the  
 other part, side &c)  
 Landise, v, To cause to pass  
 round &c,  
 Landise, v, Frighten, Cause  
 the hair to stand with  
 fear,  
 Langa, langi, langabe, molan-  
 gedi, v, To count, To sum  
 up, To calculate.  
 Langa, v. To read. The appli-  
 cation of this word to read-  
 ing shews that the Native  
 idea of *reading* a book, is  
 that of counting.  
 Langoedi mo mila, v, To accel-  
 erate, hasten,  
 Langua, langui, languabe, mo-  
 langoedi, v. To tell. This  
 word is sometimes pro-  
 nounced, *Dangua*.  
 Lanya, lanyi, lanyino, v. To  
 spread abroad intelligence.  
 Lanyo, pron. Your. (See  
 anyo.)  
 Latta, or lata, Lattise, Latti-  
 sabé, Lattami, v. To join.  
 To annex.  
 Latteli, a. Flat, even.  
 Lau, pron. His. (See au.)  
 Lea, leile, leedi, molcedi, v.  
 To teach. To edify:  
 Leidi, v, To shew, to exhibit,  
 Leidi nyulo au, Shewed him-  
 self; hence, Appeared,  
 Lem, n, Folly, Deception,  
 Lemeli or nimeri, v, To shove,  
 Push.  
 Lemise, To elude, To deceive,  
 To balk,  
 Lenge, a, A faint fetid smell.  
 Leotu, n. Fellow.  
 Levini, n, Leaven,  
 Lingi, v, Vexed, Enraged,  
 Lingise, v, To vex, To enrage,  
 Lingise, prep, Against.  
 Lo, prep. Of.

Lo, pron, 2, pers, pl, You, A form but seldom used,  
 Lo, This is sometimes used where the English invariably use the verb, *is*. e. g. God *is* good, Loba *to* bwam. God *is* love, Loba *to* itundi.  
 Loa, loi, v. To curse, To utter imprecations.  
 Lomene, pron, Yourselfes, .  
 Loba, n. The name always applied to God. It is also used for the word Heaven, but not often.  
 Lobango, n, A lie, balobango, Liars.  
 Lodi, loli, or doli, a. Good, Worthy, Excellent, Fine.  
 Lodise, or Lodisene, v, To cause goodness, To promote peace,  
 Loise or Lowise, v, To lead astray, To cause to err,  
 Loki, n. Coat, Cloak, Robe.  
 Loko, n. Play, pastime. pl. moko.  
 Lokomia, v, Cool, Calm, Hush Quiet.  
 Lokomedi, a. Cool, Calm, Quiet, Shady.  
 Lokongo, n, Shot, singular, Ikongo,  
 Lolumbu, n, Sun, (See Eolumbi.)  
 Loma, lomi, lomabe, molomedi, v. To send.  
 Lombi, a. Eight, 8.  
 Lomina, v. To bid.  
 Londo, v. To beguile, Deceive, Allure, Tempt.  
 Londo, n. A seam.  
 Longo, pron. Thy. (See *ongo*.)  
 Longo, n. A part, portion. pl. Mongo.  
 Longo, n. Pots, Boilers. more properly, wongo.  
 Longo, v. To blow, as a trum-

pet, To pipe, Play on a flute &c.  
 Longo, Molongedi, v. To sing.  
 Longo moseba, v, To blow the Trumpet,  
 Longe, or Loonge, n. Life.  
 Longe la bwindia, n. Eternal life.  
 Lu, ad. Now, present time.  
 Lubon, n. Balls, sing Ibou.  
 Lakulu, a. Great.  
 Lule, v. To forge.  
 Lumeli or Limeli, v, To forgive,  
 Lundi, Lunda, a. Full.  
 Lundise, v. To fill, to cause to to be filled.  
 Lunga, lungi, lungino, molungedi, v, To build.  
 Lungu, a, Some.  
 Lungamene, v. To fit. To make agreeable, a. Fit, Perfect, Worthy.  
 Lungingi, n. Fly  
 Lungu, n, Mosquito,  
 Lusun, n. Drops, sing. Isun  
 Lutengu, n. Bays, (See Etengu.

## M.

Ma, prefixed to verbs gives the imperfect tense.  
 Ma, prep. Of, (See La.)  
 Maabane, a, Generous,  
 Maa, n. Hands, Sing. Dia.  
 Mabatu, n. Cloths, Sing. Dibatu.  
 Mabe, n. Teats, Nipples. Sing. dibe.  
 Mabebe, n. Thighs, Dibebe,  
 Mabena, n. Blasphemies, sing. Ibenā,  
 Mabilia, n. Alms, Presents, Sing. Jabia.  
 Mabo, n. Punkins.  
 Mabo or Maboi, a, Rotten, Sour.  
 Mabo, n. Beaches, Sing. Dibo,  
 Mabon, n. Balls.

Mabon ma kossi, n. Cannon balls,  
 Mabondi, n. Cups, Dibondi,  
 Mabongo, n. Knees, Sing. Dibongo.  
 Mabongo, ya maa, n. Elbows. Sing. Dibongo ya dia.  
 Mabu, pron, 3 per. pl. Theirs  
 Mabubu, n. Blains, Dibubu.  
 Mabum, n. Bellies, Dibum.  
 Mabunga, n. Swallows, Sing. Dibunga,  
 Mabungi ma meindi, n. Calves of the Leg,  
 Mabunji, n. Atoms, Dust, pl. of Dibunji,  
 Maburu, n. Ashes, Sing. Diburu.  
 Madali ma boduli, n. Anvil,  
 Madiba, n. Water,  
 Madiba ma Dualla, n, Cameroons river,  
 Madiba ma mbanga, n, Cocoa nut water,  
 Madoma, v. Bark, (as a dog),  
 Madu, n. Bungs, Corks, Sing. Idu.  
 Magongi, n. Wind pipe, pl. Migongi,  
 Maiya, n. Blood.  
 Makaki, n. Promises, Sing. Dikaki.  
 Makaku, n, Crabs,  
 Makala, n. Ladders, Dikala,  
 Makanda, n. Back-sides.  
 Makata, n. Shoulders. Sing. Dikata.  
 Makeko, v. To mock.  
 Makeng, a, Deceitful.  
 Makita, n. The symbols of mourning.  
 Makom, n. Friends,  
 Makubi, n. Bananas, Sing. Dikubi.  
 Malama, n. Cheeks, Sing. Ilama.  
 Malandi, n. Fear, Frighting. (See Landise.)  
 Malandi, v p. Spread, Extended,  
 Malemba, n. Witches. Sing. Ilemba.

Malinga, n. Wrath, Anger, sing. Ilinga. a. Linga.  
 Maloba, n. Gods, Superior spirits,  
 Malonge, Life, (The *ma* is euphonic,)  
 Mam, pron. My, (See am.)  
 Mambadi, n. Truths.  
 Mamboa, n. Dwellings, Sing. 'Mboa.  
 Mambu, n. Things, Sing. Lambu.  
 Mambu ma bwam, n. Good things, Things of goodness, applied also to persons and imports amiability,  
 Mali, n. Oath, pl. form, Mali ma gita.  
 Mambu ma mbamba, n. Riot, and this noun gives as its verb, Bola mambu ma mbamba.  
 Mamuti, n. Multitudes, sing, Dimuti,  
 Mamwama, n. Cranes, Sing. Dimwama.  
 Manama, n. Arms, Sing. Inama  
 Mandabo, n. Houses, Sing. 'Ndabo.  
 Mandabo ma sono, n, Ant hills,  
 Mandene, (See ndene) Greatness,  
 Mane, Willing. Consenting, (See Kamisene,)  
 Manga, n. Briers, Sing. Janga.  
 Mangambi, n. Soothsayers, Augurs, Sing. 'Ngambi.  
 Mangia, n, Roads, Ways,  
 Mangileli, n. Rust.  
 'Manja, n. An arrow.  
 Mano, pron. These.  
 Manya mula, n, Small red ant,  
 Manyo, pron, Yours, (See Anyo,)  
 Manyulu, n. Anus,  
 Maongo, n, Back, Miongo,  
 Maongo ma mbusa, n. The chine, The back bone,  
 Mapapan, n. Brushes.

Mapita, n. Hope.  
 Mapoko, v. To fare sumptuously.  
 Mapupulan, n. Wings.  
 Masambu, n. Flowers.  
 Masambu ma mbasi, n, Flow-  
 er of corn,  
 Masedu, n. Beards.  
 Masekalene, v, Receding, as  
 a Tornado; Ebbing as the  
 tide; Drying up, as a pool;  
 Wasting or Diminishing,  
 Masengi ma mbasi, n, Awns,  
 Masemba, n, Brass,  
 Masongo, a. High water, (Tide,)  
 Flowing, Moondo, Low  
 water, Ebbing,  
 Masu, pron. Our, (See Asu,)  
 Masu, n. Ends, Sing, Isu,  
 Masua, v, To be short of neces-  
 saries,  
 Masule ma makubi, n, Ripe  
 bananas,  
 Masunga, n, Teeth,  
 Masusu, n, Iron grate,  
 Masuru, n. Antennea.  
 Matanda, n. Mangrove trees  
 sing. Itanda.  
 Matanga, n. Feet, sing. Itan-  
 ga.  
 Matanga asi, n. Soles of the  
 feet.  
 Matobo, n, Ground nut,  
 Matoi, n. Ears, sing. Itoi.  
 Matta, n. Trust, Credit, The  
 goods received on credit.  
 A dedi matta mam. Na  
 boli ua matta maningai ?  
 Matumba, n. Families, Gene-  
 rations, and sometimes,  
 Nations. Sing. Itumba.  
 Matumbu ma boso, n, The  
 first families,  
 Matung, n, Rooms, Apart-  
 ments,  
 Matungu, n. Angles, and cor-  
 ners, sing. Itungu.  
 Matutu, n, Bump, Swelling,  
 An Excrecence,  
 Matutu, n. Bamboo.

Matutungu, n. Hips:  
 Mau, pron. His, (See au,)  
 Mau, n, The juice of the Palm  
 and Bamboo trees,  
 Mau ma malendi, n, Palm  
 wine,  
 Mau ma matutu, n, Bamboo  
 wine,  
 Maundi, n. Mast.  
 Mawindi-windi, n, Clouds,  
 Mawendi, or Maendi, n. Knives.  
 Mawundi, n, Posts, Pillars,  
 'Mba, pron. Me.  
 'Mba, n. Yam.  
 'Mba or 'Mbah, n. Fog.  
 'Mba bunya, n. Dark, Foggy,  
 or Hazy day.  
 'Mbadi, Nambadi, n, Truth,  
 'Mbamba, a. Wild, Loose,  
 Uncultivated, Uncheek'd.  
 'Mbamene, pron. Myself.  
 'Mbanga, n. Cocoa nut.  
 'Mbanga ma nyungu, n, The  
 almonds of the throat.  
 'Mbango, n. A seam made in  
 sewing.  
 'Mbanja, n. A rib, Side of the  
 body.  
 'Mbanja, n, Arrow, Dart,  
 Dagger,  
 'Mbanja a pambu, n, Arrow,  
 'Mbanja a njo, n, Bush cat,  
 'Mbasa, n. A cross.  
 'Mbasa, n, sani-sanidi, Side,  
 Margin, Shore, Coast, Sea  
 side,  
 'Mbasi, n. Corn, Maize.  
 'Mbatta, Mbattam, n. Enlarge-  
 ment, Appendix.  
 'Mbatta, v, To add more,  
 'Mbenda, n. Law.  
 'Mbendu, n, Buoy, Float,  
 'Mbenga, n. Dove, Pigeon, pl.  
 Mibenga.  
 'Mbenge, n. West.  
 'Mbeng-e, ad. Softly, Slowly,  
 With care.  
 'Mbete, v, To beat with a stick  
 'Mbeu or 'Mbiu, v, To belch,

- 'Mbia, n. Palm nut. pl. Mibia.  
 'Mbia or 'Mbea, n. Trap, A Hole.  
 'Mbia, n. Family, Relation, pl. Mibia.  
 'Mbiedi, n, Large Antelope,  
 'Mbimba, n. Corpse.  
 'Mbimbi, n. Weeping, Cry. Eya mbimbi, v. To cry with tears. Bewail.  
 'Mbindu, a, Dirty, Foul, Unclean,  
 'Mbø, n, Dog,  
 'Mboa, n, Sickness,  
 'Mboa, n, Abode, Home, used also sometimes, for oneself, as *Ya mboa am*, "Come to my house," and also "Come to me" or "my self,"  
 'Mboko, n, Lame,  
 'Mbo kossi, n, A swivel gun.  
 'Mbolaki, n, Pestle,  
 'Mbolako, n, Seed,  
 'Mbolon, n, Adversity,  
 'Mbom, n, Calico,  
 'Mboma, n, A native matchette,  
 'Mbomba, Mibomba, n, A curse, *Loa na mbomba*, v, To curse,  
 'Mbombo, n, Forehead,  
 'Mbombo, n, Escape,  
 'Mbomo, n, Python,  
 'Mbondo, n, Dough, Any coagulated mass,  
 'Mbundu, a, Split,  
 'Mbonga, n, Pillow, pl, Mibonga,  
 'Mboti, n, Apparel, Clothing,  
 'Mbu Mbumene, n, Year, pl, Mibu,  
 'Mbua, n, Rain,  
 'Mbudi, n, Buffalo,  
 'Mbuki, n, Dumb,  
 'Mbumoa, n, Emigration,  
 'Mbundi, n, Monkey large,  
 'Mbundi, n, Bloom, blossom,  
 'Mbunga, n, Sail,  
 'Mbungo ma ngadi, n, Gun barrel rod,  
 'Mbung, n, Surety, Bail,

- 'Mbungu, n, Beam,  
 'Mbunji, n, Berry.  
 'Mbusa, After, Behind, The back part,  
 'Mbwang, a, Riches, affluence, *Me*, v. To be. (See *E*.)  
 Meango, n, News,  
 Mekundu, n, South,  
 Mekundu na mbenge, n, South west,  
 Memba, n, Mark, sign,  
 Membe, v, To comfort, Cheer, Quiet the heart,  
 Memme, v, To Feign,  
 Mendi, v, To go,  
 Mendi, aux v, Shall.  
 Mene, v, To make, To create,  
 Mene, v, To measure, To weigh,  
 Mene, pron, Self, added to nouns and pronouns to render them emphatic, also to intensify,  
 Mengise, v, To adopt,  
 Mesan, n. Blame,  
 Mese, a, All, (See *Ese*.)  
 Mesu, or misu, n, Flesh,  
 Mi, prep, Of, This preposition frequently unites with the following nouns and forms one word, As,  
 Mi, Which, That, This word changes its initial to accord with the governing noun, and also with gender, (See *Ni*.)  
 Mi, A plural prefix to nouns in *Mo*, *Di*, *'M*, *Bo*.  
 Mi, An abbreviation of *mini*,  
 Mia, v. To condemn.  
 Miambu, n. Languages.  
 Mianga, n. News. pl. moanga,  
 Mianga, n, Breasts, Fathoms,  
 Miangadu, n. Earth, The ground.  
 Mianu, n, Thoughts, Counsel,  
 Miasedi, v. To sprinkle.  
 Miasedi na ngodiba, v, To bedew.  
 Miba, a, Two,  
 Mibambu, n, Sheaths, Cases,  
 Mibanga ma jim, n, Kidneys,

Mibenga, n, Doves, Pigeons,  
 Mibu, n, Years,  
 Mibungu, n, Beams,  
 Mibunji, n, Berries,  
 Mibombo, n, Foreheads, Brows  
 Midii, n, Spirits, sing, Mudii,  
 Midiki, n, Brace, Tie,  
 Midua, n, Waists, Loins,  
 Midun, Modun, a, Aged,  
 Mica, n, Intestines, Sing, Moea,  
 Mieli, n, Trees, Sing, Boeli,  
 Miema, n, Bats, Moema.  
 Miemba, n, Company, Guests,  
     Pl, of Moemba,  
 Miembania, n, Badges, &c,  
 Miendi, n, Feet,  
 Mienge, n, Psalms, Hymns,  
 Mienge ma bana, n, Babies,  
 Miindi, n, Earth, The pl, of  
     *Mundi*; Town, Territory,  
     District, and the pl, form,  
     sometimes imports, the  
     United districts of the  
     *whole Earth*,  
 Miindu, Black,  
 Mijani, n, A run away,  
 Mikanju, n, Branches, Sing:  
     Mokanju,  
 Mikoko, n, Bars of iron,  
 Mikuta, n, Caps,  
 Milalu, a, Three, The m, is  
     Euphonic,  
 Milandu, n, Creepers,  
 Milanga, Roofs,  
 Milango, Molango, News,  
 Milatta, ad, Adjoining, Side by  
     side,  
 Milema, n, Hearts, Sometimes  
     used for Soul, and Life,  
 Milombi, n, Worms,  
 Milondodi, n, A generic term  
     for shell fish,  
 Milongi, n, Sheep,  
 Milumbu, n, Mouths, &c, sing,  
     Molumbu,  
 Milungi, n, Buildings,  
 Mina, n, Names, sing, Dina,  
 Mindene, (See ndene),  
 Ming, n, Four,

Mine, n, Fingers,  
 Mine ma miendi, n, Toes,  
 Mingongi, n, Wind pipes,  
 Mini, pron, This, Those. The  
     initial m, is Euphonic,  
 Minia, n, Parables, sing, Monia,  
 Minono, n, Boils,  
 Minya, n, Days,  
 Minyo, pron, Your, (See  
     Binyo),  
 Minyuyungu, n, Murmuring,  
 Miodi, a, Females, (see momi),  
 Miodi, n, Months, properly  
     moons.  
 Miolo, n, Canoes,  
 Mionda, n, Fields, Farms,  
 Miondo, n, Cassada,  
 Mionjo, n, Bowls, Plates, &c  
 Miopi, n, Creeks,  
 Mioso, n, Faces, sing, Boso,  
 Mipimba, n, Noses,  
 Mipinya, a, New,  
 Mipipili, n, Brim,  
 Mipololo, n, Fountains, Sing,  
     'Mpololo,  
 Misa, n, Prawns,  
 Misanji, n, Human water,  
 Misanga, n, Beads,  
 Misembe, n, Aprons,  
 Misenga, n, Strings, Thread,  
     Small cords,  
 Misengi ma mbasi, n, The tuft  
     or beard of corn, The col-  
     lected mass of thread like  
     styles,  
 Misia, v, Brawl,  
 Misima, n, Vallies, Channels,  
 Misisa, n, Arteries,  
 Miso ma dibe, n, Teats of the  
     breast,  
 Miso, n, Eyes, sing, Diso,  
 Misoiya, n, Bamboo rods,  
 Misomba, n, Miracles.  
 Misossi, n, Tale bearer,  
 Misuku, n, Broths,  
 Misusu, n, Bunches,  
 Mitangu, n, Quarrels, Brawls,  
 Mitanu, a, Five, The *M* is  
     Euphonic,

Mitilingi, n, Banana stem.  
 Mitobe, n, Bunch of beads,  
 Mitobo, n, A ground nut used  
     for food, pl. form,  
 Mitumba, n, Bundles,  
 Miubi, n, Sins, Evils.  
 Miuna, n, Loads, sing. Mouna,  
 Miuna or Muna, n, Gate way,  
     Porch, Covered entrance,  
 Miwu, n, Maggots,  
 Mo, (See mu)  
 Mo, pron, Him, It, Its,  
 Moaba, a, Twenty,  
 Moabedi, n, Divider.  
 Moabuedi, n, Climber.  
 Moakoedi, n, Begger.  
 Moalalu, a, Thirty,  
 Moaleli, a, Weak,  
 Moaledi, n, Holder, Peace-  
     maker.  
 Moandedi, n, Buyer.  
 Moandise, n, Seller, Betrayer.  
 Moane, a, Forty,  
 Moanedi, n, Ruler, Governor.  
 Moangoedi, n, Caster.  
 Moanu, or Mwanu, n, Thought,  
     2. Counsel.  
 Moasu, v, Buffet,  
 Moatanu, a, Fifty,  
 Mobacdi, n, Bridegroom,  
 Mobamberi, n, Carrier,  
 Mobamed, n, Driver.  
 Mobenedi, n, Enemy.  
 Mobied, n, Learned person.  
     Doctor,  
 Mobiscor Mobisceri, n, Informer.  
 Mobocdi, n, A sick person,  
 Mboledi, n, Worker, La-  
     bourer.  
 Mobubi, n, An evil one,  
 Mobuiseri, n, Intimidater,  
 Modesan, n, Bait, pl, Midesan,  
 Modi, n, Female, (See Momi.)  
 Modieri, n, Leader, Guide.  
 Modiki, n, Brace, Tie,  
 Modi ma nyaka, n, Cow,  
 Modi ma mbo, n, Bitch,  
 Modi ma mbodi, n, Goat, (Fe-  
     male goat,)

Modi ma molongi, n, Sheep,  
 Modimo, n, Demon,  
 Modun a, Aged,  
 Moe, pl. Mie, n. Armlet,  
 Moea or Mwea, n. Intestines,  
     pl. Mica.  
 Moema or 'Mwema, n. Bat,  
 Moemba, n, Company, Associ-  
     ate, Flock, Herd, (of cat-  
     tle.)  
 Moembedi, n, A man of authori-  
     ty, Ability, (Emba, Embia,  
 Moen or Mwen, n, Stranger,  
     pl, Mien,  
 Moendi, n, Leg,  
 Moenge or Mwenge, n. A  
     babe.  
 Moenge ma muna, n. Babe,  
 Moenge, n. Psalm, Hymn,  
     pl. Mienge,  
 Moenene, n. Light,  
 Moenja or Mwenja, n. Ac-  
     quaintance,  
 Moendi mo mpinga, n. Bandy  
     leg,  
 Moese, n, Day light,  
 Moi, a, High, Up,  
 Moi, n, Heaven,  
 Moi nyi aka ese, a, Highest,  
 Moibedi, n. Thief, Stealer,  
 Moinda or Mwinda, n. Cal-  
     unny,  
 Moiyo, a, Apart,  
 Moiyo, n, Brother in law,  
 Moina, or Mwina, n, Load,  
 Moindu, a, Black,  
 Mojani, n, Calumny,  
 Moka, n, Subject, Matter, 2,  
     Prayer,  
 Moka mondene, n, Great sub-  
     ject,  
 Moka mo salo, Small matter.  
 Mokaedi, n. Judge,  
 Mokambilane, Smartness,  
 Mokanju, n, Branch, pl, Mi-  
     kanju,  
 Mokara, n, White man,  
 Mokikeri, n, Tempter,  
 Moking, n, Cymbal,



**Mokaisedi**, n. Judge.  
**Moko**, n. Games, plays.  
**Moko**, n. Wild cane, Sugar cane, 'Njibu moko.  
**Mokoko**, n. Iron bar.  
**Moko**, n. Sand bank. Bar of sand in Rivers.  
**Moko**, A float.  
**Mokole**, n. The highest, The Most High.  
**Mokongo** lo bo mo molopo, Bald head.  
**Mokong** mo ngadi, n. Gun barrel.  
**Mokoteli**, n. Collector.  
**Mokuku**, Spirit, Ghost.  
**Mokuku** na wam, n. A lean person, A ghostly person.  
**Mokum**, n. Slave, pl. Bakum.  
**Mokundu** or **Mekundu**, n. South.  
**Mokundu**, n. Inhabitants of the south countries.  
**Mokusa**, n. Widow.  
**Mokusa** mo mutu, n. Widow.  
**Mokuta**, n. Bag.  
**Mokuti**, a. Poor, Lean.  
**Mokutu**, n. Cap.  
**Mokwa**, v. To mock.  
**Mokwasa**, a. Naked.  
**Molamba**, n. Widower.  
**Molamba** mo motu, n. Widower.  
**Molangedi**, n. Counter, Calculator.  
**Molanguedi**, n. Teller, Informer. Proclaimer.  
**Molanga**, n. Roof.  
**Molango**, n. News, Intelligence, Information.  
**Molalu**, n. Uncle.  
**Moleedi**, n. Teacher.  
**Molema**, n. Heart, pl. Milema. used also for Soul and Life.  
**Molema** mo andia, n. Anxiety.  
**Moloedi**, n. Curser, Swearer.  
**Mololoko**, n. Coldness.  
**Mololu**, n. Cape, Promontory, pl. Milolu.

**Molokomedi**, n. Comforter.  
**Moloma** loma, n. Messenger.  
**Molombi**, n. Worn. pl. Milombi. Ascarides.  
**Molombi**, n. Eighty.  
**Molomedi**, n. Sender.  
**Molondodi**, n. Shell fish, (generic term.)  
**Molonger**, n. Singer.  
**Molongi**, n. Sheep, pl. Milongi.  
**Molongo**, n. Mountain, pl. Milongo.  
**Molongo**, n. Leprosy.  
**Molongo**, n. Chisel.  
**Molopo**, n. Head, sometimes used for Abilities, Sence.  
**Molumbu**, n. Mouth, Orifice. An entrance, pl. Milumbu.  
**Molunger**, n. Builder.  
**Molungi**, n. Building.  
**Moma**, n. Husband.  
**Mombe** mombabe, v. To roar.  
**Mombaki**, n. Adult.  
**Momban**, n. Echo. Report. Reflection of the sun or trees &c. in water.  
**Mombe**, n. Crocodile.  
**Mombe**, n. Bellows.  
**Momene**, pron. Himself.  
**Momi**, n. Man, as distinguished from woman. 2. Male, pl. Bomi. Fem: Mōdi, pl. Miōdi.  
**Momi**, As a suffix to nouns, Left; as, Dia da momi, Left hand.  
**Momi** ma mbo, n. Dog.  
**Momi** ma mbodi, n. Ram goat.  
**Momi** ma molongi, n. Ram sheep.  
**Momi** na ngoa, n. Boar.  
**Momi** na nyaka, n. Bull.  
**Momotoba**, a. Sixty.  
**Monamedi**, n. Benevolent person.  
**Mondene**, n. Greatness.  
**Mongo**, n. Spear.

**Mongo**, pron: Thy, (see ongo.  
**Mongo**, n. Part, Sing: Ongo.  
**Monia**, n. Parable, pl. Minia.  
**Monono**, n. Boil. A glandular swelling.  
**Monongo**, n. Pregnancy, Conception.  
**Monyenge**, n. Joy, Gladness.  
**Moodi**, n. Moon, Month, pl. Miödi.  
**Moödi** or **Moödi**, n. Female.  
**Mookoeli**, n. Learner, Disciple.  
**Mookia**, **Mookiedi**, n. Witness, pl. Miokia.  
**Moonda**, n. Farm, Field, A cultivated district.  
**Moondo**, n. Cassada.  
**Moondedi**, n. Cheater, Deceiver.  
**Moongiseri**, n. Saviour.  
**Moonguedi**, n. Hireling.  
**Moongo**, Tide receding, Ebb.  
**Moonjo**, n. Bowl, Plate, &c. pl. Mionjo.  
**Moopi**, n. Creek, pl. Miopi.  
**Mopongo**, **Mopongedi** n. Maker, in the sense of rearranging, and forming one article from another.  
**Misongo**, n. Goats.  
**Mosa**, n. Prawn. A fish.  
**Mosisako**, n. Threatnings.  
**Mosaledi**, n, The smaller, The younger.  
**Mosamba**, n. Bare, Naked, Nude.  
**Mosamba**, a. Seventy.  
**Mosanga** n. Bead.  
**Mosangi**, n. Holiness, Cleaness, The righteous.  
**Mosangedi**, n. Righteous. Saints.  
**Mosango**, n. Generally applied to a peace maker.  
**Mosarra**, A change of home.  
**Mosawedi**, n. Bride.  
**Mosebe**, n. Trumpet, Pipe.  
**Moseng**, n. Profit, Benefit, Gain.

**Mosengi** ma mbasi, n, Beard of corn.  
**Mosenjedi**, n. A shearer, Hair cutter.  
**Mosi**, n. Beak of birds.  
**Mosia**, a, Loud.  
**Mosia** na mbimbi, n, Loud cry, Bellowing.  
**Mosima**, n. Valley, Ditch, Water course, pl. Misima.  
**Mosinga**, n. Thread, String, pl. Misinga.  
**Mosinga** mo mbeti, n, Cat-o-nine tails.  
**Mosingedi**, n, Hater, Enemy.  
**Mosinja** ma njiba, n. Deep, A cavity; any deep place in a River or sea.  
**Mosinja**, **Mosinjele**, n. Delusion, Reproach.  
**Mosisa**, n. Vein, pl. Misisa.  
**Mosiu**, n, File, pl, Misiu.  
**Mosoiya**, n. Bamboo rod.  
**Mosongolili**, n. Blade of corn, pl. Misongolili.  
**Mosomba**, n. Brass.  
**Mosombe**, n, Subtility, Craft.  
**Mosongi**, n. An account.  
**Mosonge**, n. Lizard.  
**Mosongo**, n. Anawl, pl. Misongo.  
**Mosonji**, n, Adultery, Fornication.  
**Mosuka**, n, Broth.  
**Mosule** ma dikube, n, Ripe banana.  
**Mosumba** mboa, n, Base born.  
**Mosumbo**, Motu motu mosnmba, n. Fish man.  
**Mosumene**, Alternate, (see Yombise.)  
**Mosun**, n. A species of large yam.  
**Mosunji** ma pui, n, Mouse.  
**Mosusu**, n, Bunch as of plantain.  
**Mosusadi**, n, Cost, Price, Charge.  
**Metangedi**, n, Fool, Foolish man.

- Motangu, n. Brawl, Quarrel.  
 pl. Mitangu.  
 Motatteri, n. Shepherd, Watch-  
 man. Sentinel.  
 Motakisene, n. Punisher.  
 Moteri, v. To kindle, To light.  
 Mote, a. Long, High.  
 Motiki, Weak.  
 Motinlingi, n. Banana stem.  
 pl. Mitilingi.  
 Motilli, n. Dropsy.  
 Motitti ma mbasi, n. The spike  
 of corn, The cobb.  
 Motiledi, n. Writer, Scribe.  
 Moto, v. To knead.  
 Motobe, n. Bunch of beads.  
 Motoba, a. Six.  
 Motobbo, n. A ground nut.  
 Motobo (Bakeli motobo.) v.  
 Accuse falsely.  
 Motomba ma boso, n, First  
 families.  
 Motopperi, n, Talker, Coun-  
 seller.  
 Motu, n. Man. A person as  
 distinguished from beasts.  
 pl. Batu. Fem. Mutu.  
 pl. Bitu.  
 Motu a bwambu, n. A talker.  
 Motu a bwane, n, Murderer.  
 Motu a bwanga, n, Doctor.  
 Motu a boduli, n, Blacksmith.  
 Motu a bubi, n, Man of  
 wickedness.  
 Motu a ebolu, n, Man of work.  
 Motu a idube, n, Man of rever-  
 ence.  
 Motu a eidi, n, Bush man,  
 Barbarian.  
 Motu a kwong kwong, n  
 Ancient.  
 Motu a kwain, n, Madman.  
 Motu a giba, n, Thief.  
 Motu a mbumoa, n. Emigrant.  
 Motu a mambu ma bwam,  
 Man of kindness, Amiable,  
 Good man.  
 Motu a mbwang, n, Rich man,  
 Man of riches.  
 Motu a molango, n, Informer.  
 Motu a moloma loma, n, Am-  
 bassador.  
 Motu a moindu, n, Black man.  
 Motu a njako, n, Beggar.  
 Motu a ndede, n, Man of pity.  
 Motu a njengu, n, Barber.  
 Motu a pambu, n, Bow man.  
 Motu a singe, n. Hater, Hate-  
 ful.  
 Motu a sonno, n. Carver.  
 Motu mosomba, n. Cunning  
 man, Artful.  
 Motu bwima, n. Hunter.  
 Motu mokubuedi, n. Tattler,  
 A revealer of secrets.  
 Motu mopongo beyubo, n. Tan-  
 ner.  
 Motu dipama, n. Saucy man.  
 Motu dongo, n, Dividor.  
 Motu mosunji, n. Adarkerer. pl.  
 pl. Batu.  
 Motu nyi embam, n, Man of  
 strength.  
 Motuedi, n, Poor.  
 Motumba, n. Bundle, pl. Mi-  
 tumba.  
 Motudu, n. First born.  
 Motundi, n, Increase.  
 Motutu, n. The pair.  
 Motikedi, n. One entrapped,  
 Caught.  
 Moumba, v. To gather in the  
 produce of the field, Garden,  
 &c. To dig up, To reap.  
 Moudi, n. Breath. Steam,  
 Vapour.  
 Moudi or Muudi, n, Tornado.  
 Mounbwedi, n, Potter.  
 Mouna, n. Load, burden. pl.  
 Miuna.  
 Moutu, n. Boy, Servant. pl.  
 Bautu.  
 Moyang, Moyangako, n. Boast-  
 er, Man of pride.  
 Moyenga, n. A messenger.  
 Moyo or Mooyo, Apart.  
 'Mpenda, n. Braid.  
 'Mpesa, a. Beauteous. Young.

- 'Mpi, n. Jawbone.  
 'Mpia, n. Ulcer.  
 'Mpimba, n. Nose, pl. Mipimba.  
 'Mpinga, n. Crooked.  
 'Mpoko, n. Awl. Gimblet.  
 'Mpololo, n. Spring, Fountain.  
   pl. Mipololo.  
 'Mpom, Only.  
 Mu, Mo, and Mi, prep. Of;  
   Nouns in Mu, mo, or mi,  
   mostly take the prep. that  
   accords with it.  
 Mu, Mo, and Mi, very fre-  
   quently *unite* with the nouns  
   they govern, as Mondene,  
   mindene, and form but one  
   word.  
 Mudii, n. Spirit. pl. Midii.  
 Mukuku, n. Breadth, Width,  
   a. Broad, Wide.  
 Mukuku, or Mokuku, Apparition.  
 Mula, n. Oil.  
 Mumbe, or mombe, Roar.  
 Mumbu, n. Nest. sing. Dumbu.  
 Muna, n. Son, Offspring, pl.  
   Bana. Muna a mbodi &c.  
 Muna a diso, n. The apple of  
   the eye.  
 Muna jumbi, n. Fawn.  
 Muna majumbi, n. Gate way.  
   The gate or entrance of a  
   City. A lobby. An entrance  
   Hall, Any sheltered place  
   connected with a door.  
 Muna sango, n. Brethren.  
 Muna ti, n. Brethren.  
 Muna yeye, Brother.  
 Muna nyango, Brother.  
 Munanga, a, Fair, White.  
 Munanga a motu, n. White  
   man.  
 Muila, n. Swiftmess.  
 Muititi, n. Darkness.  
 Mundi, n. A town. City,  
   District.  
 Mundi ma kwidi, n. The land  
   of death, Hades.  
 Muudi or Moudi, n. Tornado.

- Mune, n. Thumb, Finger, Toe.  
 Mune ya moenda, n. Toe.  
 Mune ya dia, n. Finger.  
 Mune mondene, n. Great toe.  
 Munengedi, a, Calm, Flat,  
   Even.  
 Mungia, n, Joints, sing,  
   Jungia.  
 Mungia ma matanga, n, Ankle  
   joints.  
 Mungia ma maa, n, Wrists,  
 Munja, n. Wife.  
 Munyongo, Slow, Dronish.  
 Munyulu, n. Arms, Armour.  
 Mutu, n. Woman, see Modi.  
 Mutu a mosunji, n. Adulteress.  
 Mutu a moemba, n, Amazon.  
 Muwe, n. Cheese.  
 'Mwanga, n. or moanga, A root.  
 'Mwanu or Moanu, n. Thought,  
   Counsel. Nongo mwanu.  
   Take counsel. Alia mwanu.  
   Hold counsel.  
 'Mwe, a. Quiet. n. Bracelet.  
 'Mwema, n. Bat.  
 'Mwen, n. Stranger. (see  
   Moem.)  
 'Mwenge, n. Child.  
 'Mwese, n. Day light.

## N.

- Na, pron. I.  
 Na, prep. So, As, Accord-  
   ing to.  
 Namene, So, Even, Thus.  
 Namise, v. To bless.  
 Nanga, v. To lie down.  
 Nann, Thus.  
 'Ndabo, n. House. pl. Manda-  
   bo. 'Ndabo ya mbasi, n.  
   Barn.  
 'Ndabo ya beboa, n. Prison.  
 'Ndabo ya bie, n. Arsenal.  
 'Ndabo ya sono, n. Ant hill.

- 'Ndedi, n. Pity, Mercy, Benevolence.
- 'Ndemā, n. Feast, Banquet.
- 'Ndene, n. Greatness, The prep. of almost invariably unites with this noun, thus forming the compounds so frequently occurring, *bandene, bondene, bindene, mondene* &c. (See mu.)
- 'Ndenge, n. Suffering, Distress. The Passion of the Saviour is so called. The verb, To suffer, formed from this, is, Ene ndenge.
- 'Ndi, Then. But.
- 'Ndimā n. Blindness. a Blind. Motu a ndima, a man of blindness. Bandima, The blind.
- 'Ndingi, n. The bow of a ship, boat, or canoe.
- 'Ndo, n. Scar.
- 'Ndoko, n. Sweet potato.
- 'Ndoko, n. Castration.
- 'Ndomi, n. Brother, corresponding to this is, Ari, A sister.
- 'Ndulo, n. Affection.
- 'Ndulo a ida, n, Appetite,
- 'Ndutu, n. Labour. Trouble. Ne, pron. What.
- Nemedi, v. Shove.
- Nenge, v, To put, always with the idea of putting away, or laying up so as to keep, reserve, or store properly, this differing from *wete*.
- 'Nga, Perhaps, Peradventure.
- 'Ngea, n. Road, Pass. Way. pl. Mangia.
- 'Ngadi, n. Gun.
- 'Ngambi, n. Soothsayer, p'. Mangambi.
- 'Ngara loba, n. Thunder.
- 'Ngata, n. Bond, A band to secure the person, or goods, A bandage for wounds, &c. But a waist band mostly of skin is called, ngodi.
- 'Ngando, n. Aligator.
- 'Ngebe, n. Compassion.
- 'Ngeka, n. A line, a mark.
- 'Ngeng, n. Bell.
- 'Ngenga, n. Centipede.
- 'Ngeng ya Diso, n. Albungo.
- 'Ngeri, n. Time. a repetition of time as, 'Ngeri ne. Four fold. Always used with other nouns.
- 'Ngeri-po, ad. Once. one time. Now, This time.
- 'Ngingnya, n. Strength.
- 'Ngoa, n. Pigs, Swine.
- 'Ngodi, n. Belt Girdle.
- 'Ngodi or ngori, v. Snore.
- 'Ngodiba, n. Milk.
- 'Ngoka, n. The last born, Darling.
- 'Ngokobi, n. Chain. no pl.
- 'Ngoloaki, Imports a feeling of dissatisfaction with gifts supplies &c, while itangise refers more to payment.
- 'Ngolong, n. Antelope.
- 'Ngombe, n. Guana, The ant bear. 2. A musical instrument.
- 'Ngomo, n. Drum, Music.
- 'Ngonja, n. Mat of Bamboo.
- 'Ngondo, n. Peas.
- 'Ngubu, n. The behemoth.
- 'Ngue, n. Orphan.
- 'Ngusu, v. To pierce.
- 'Ngutu, n. Cover,
- 'Ngutu-ngutu, n. An herb.
- 'Ngwinun, n, A species of monkey, the Assapanic.
- 'Nja, pron. Who and what.
- 'Njabi, n. Butter. 'Njabi is the name of a white oil, resembling butter.
- 'Njali, n. An Anvil.
- 'Njang, n. Herd. Swine only. An herd of cattle would be. Moemba. pl. Miemba.

'Njangi, n. Collection.  
 'Njangi bima, n. A collection of goods or money.  
 'Njeli, n. Admission.  
 'Njembele, n. The palsy.  
 'Njengulan, a, Less, Smaller.  
 'Nji, What.  
 'Njika What, Any Which.  
 'Njika bi, Any time.  
 'Njika wo, Any one.  
 'Njombila, n. Falcon.  
 'Njongi, n. The bridge of nose.  
 'Njongi mpemba, n. Nostrils.  
 'Njongo, Nearly Obsolete. imports dissatisfaction. Itangise is generally preferred to njongo.  
 'Njum, Anamulet for the neck.  
 'Njumbi, n. Deer.  
 'Njungu, a. Greedy, Molema ma bubi.  
 'Njungi, a. Bitter.  
 'Njungi njungi, Bile.  
 'Nkulung, n. A vessel of about four and half Gallons.  
 'Nkwane, n. Idol. Image.  
 Nia v. To bend.  
 Nina, n. Bug.  
 Nongo, nongi, nongobe, v. To take.  
 Nongona, v. Bereave.  
 Ntaban, a. Roguish, Knavish, O petise ntaban.  
 Numa, v. Stab.  
 Numba, a. A scent, Smell.  
 Numba na pwe pwe, Arromatic, A sweet scent,  
 Numele or Numedi, v. To push. To shove.  
 'Nungami, v. To bow down. To stoop. to bend.  
 'Nya, n. Alike. Sort, Kind.  
 'Nyabombo, n. Bee. Honey bee.  
 'Nyaka, v. To grow.  
 'Nyaka, Agitated.  
 'Nyaka, n. Cattle, of the ox kind only, Cow, Bull.  
 'Nyakise, v. Agitate. To trouble, to stir up the mind,

To torment. To persecute.  
 'Nyakisene, Agitation.  
 'Nyama, n. Meat of any kind.  
 'Nyama angoa, n. Pork. Bacon.  
 'Nyama a nyaka, n. Beef.  
 'Nyama eili, n. Wild meat. Meat of wild animals.  
 'Nyama bwaba, n. Adder, snake.  
 'Nyami, a. Spoilt.  
 'Nyamise, v. To destroy. To blight. To blast. To pollute.  
 'Nyamseri, n. Destroyer. &c.  
 'Nyango, n. Mother.  
 'Nyango po, n. Kindred. (lit. one mother.)  
 'Nyandi, n. Nails of the fingers. or toes. no pl.  
 'Nyandi ya mine, n. Finger nail.  
 'Nyandi ya miendi, n. Toe nail.  
 'Nyang-e, v. To revile, To despise.  
 'Nyaso, n. Jaw bone.  
 'Nyawa, nyawia, v. To rend. To tare.  
 'Nyese, a, All, (see ese,)  
 'Nyo, Nyono, v. To drink.  
 'Nyo or nyoh, n. Hair.  
 'Nyo ya molopo, n. Hair of the head.  
 'Nyo ya diso, n. Hair of the eye. Eye lash.  
 'Nyonge, n. Suckling.  
 'Nyongise, v. To suckle, To nourish, To bring up.  
 'Nyongi, Athirst.  
 'Nyongo, v. To vanish.  
 'Nyongon, n. Generation.  
 'Nyonye, v, To swim,  
 'Nyosedadi, ad. Crushed, Mashed.  
 'Nyoso, 'Nyosia, v. To crush, To mash.  
 'Nyulo, n. Body. Person. Flesh.  
 'Nyulo ese, All flesh. i. e. All mankind.  
 'Nyulo, prep. For. Because of. On account of. For the sake of. By. Through.

- 'Nyubele, v. To blink.  
 'Nyunga, Trade. Barter.  
 'Nyungu, n. Throat, Neck.  
 'Nyungulele, n. Chamelion.  
 'Nyulu, n. Bunch of beads. pl.  
     Manyulu.  
 'Nyutu, Sprouting.  
 'Nyulo jombe n. The door way,

# O.

- O, the sound of this letter is the same as the English *o* in note, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it is shortened as the English *o* in not, the words *ongo* and *nongo* are examples.  
 O, this letter has the sound of the English diphthong *ou* in the words *bought* and *sought*.  
 O, pron. Thou.  
 O, when preceeding verbs is equivalent to the English auxiliary verb *shall*, e. g. He shall come, A *o* ye, If the verb is intended to express a possibility or expectation only, the prefix *ma* is used, The *o* implies, determination and unalterable purpose.  
 O, prep, For,  
 Oango, a. Clever.  
 Oba, v. Clap.  
 Obo, jobia, v. To hook, To draw out as fish.  
 Obele, v. To jam, To force.  
 Oe or Owe, v. To worship, Euphonic *joe*.  
 Okia, v. To witness, Mookieri Baokieri.  
 Okoa, v. To Learn.

- Okise, Oko, v. To Anoint.  
 Okwia, v. To mock.  
 Ola, v. Ripen. a. Jola, Ripe.  
 Olo, a. Tired.  
 Olise, v. Tire.  
 Omba, v. To haul.  
 Ombia, v. To aim.  
 Ombwa, v. To look, Behold,  
 Ombusa, prep, Behind.  
 Ombe, n. Barrenness.  
 Ombi, n. Hawk.  
 Qna, v. Said, this word occurs frequently, and seems always used in the perfect tense, for the imperfect tense, *kwala* is employed.  
 Onga, a. Safe.  
 Ongise, ongisabe, v, Save.  
 Onga, v. To lend, Euphonic Jonga.  
 Onga, v. To fill up.  
 Onge, v. Burden, Load.  
 Ongele, v. To remember.  
 Ongoa, v. To join, Lengthen. To splice,  
 Ongo, n. Pot, Boiler.  
 Ongo, pron. Thy, subject to Euphonic affixes as *bonga*, *mengo*, *longo*, *dongo*.  
 Ongoane, v. To help.  
 Opele, v. To reach.  
 Osa, v. To bale out  
 Osa madiba, To bale out water.  
 Osia, v. To cough.  
 Owene, In what way, (See wene.)  
 Otin, Within, Inside.  
 Owa, owabe, v. To wash, Cleanse.  
 Owe, v. To worship. (See Oe.)

# P.

- Pala, n. Pertness.  
 Pala doi, n, Saucy answer.

- Paki penda**, Unbelief. (See penda.)  
**Pambilani**, v. To scatter.  
**Pambu**, n. Bow.  
**Panda, pandi**, Called, named.  
**Pandisc**, v. To call, To name  
 2 To place apart.  
**Panga**, v. To banish, Drive,  
 To divorce.  
**Panya**, v. To shine.  
**Pata**, v. To gather as fruit.  
 (See Tuma.)  
**Pe**, ad. Also, Again, Too.  
**Pembe**, n. Chalk, Lime.  
**Pepe**, ad. Another.  
**Pepele**, v. Beckon,  
**Peti or dipeti**, a. More, Sur-  
 passing.  
**Petise**, v. To over reach, To  
 exceed.  
**Petise mbeti**, v. Beat too  
 much.  
**Penda**, u. Unbelief, **Peti pen-**  
**da**, Intensity, **Paki penda**,  
 more intense. The latter  
 describes the state of the  
 wicked, who do not believe  
 at all.  
**Pi**, or **Mwe**, Silent, Peace-  
 ful. **Mwe** seems the same,  
 e. g. **Konapi**, Be still,  
 Silent. **Kona mwe**, Be  
 still, Silent.  
**Pibu**, a. Light, Thin.  
**Pimbisene**, v. To assume su-  
 periority, To rival supe-  
 riors.  
**Pipele**, To reply.  
**Po**, n. One, always pronoun-  
 ced as **po**.  
**Po**, v. Come, (See **poi**.)  
**Poi**, **poino**, **po**, To come.  
**Poi** and **Ya** are used so as  
 to give much precision to  
 speech; **Ya** is sometimes  
 used historically, but in-  
 variable in the future. **Poi**  
 is generally employed in  
 historic speech, and in the

- present and perfect tenses.  
**Pon, Pono**, n. Care, Thought-  
 fulness, Concern.  
**Pondo pondabe**, v. To pick  
 up.  
**Porda**, n. Hour, time or a  
 measure of time. **Ipondo**  
 Time.  
**Pongo**, v, Prepare, Alter.  
 Make ready, Arrange.  
**Pongo mo bwam**, v. Beautify.  
**Pongo**, n. North,  
**Punji**, n. Pancheon.  
**Poso**, or **Posso**, **Possobe**, To  
 choose, Select, Elect, As-  
 sort.  
**Potise**, v. from **Poto**, Engrave,  
 Cut deep, To wound, To  
 pierce the heart, inflicted  
 either by a word or instru-  
 ment; hence it is used for  
 deep impressions, Engrav-  
 ings, &c. e. g. Write thy  
 law deep in my heart,  
**Potise mbenda ongo o mo-**  
**lema mam**, lit. engrave  
 deep thy law, &c.  
**Poto**, Wounded, pierced  
**Potomi**, To squat, sit on the  
 hams.  
**Puda** See **pulla**.  
**Pula**, v. Wish Want, Desire.  
**Pudi**, n. Froth, foam.  
**Pulla**, v. To dig, Abrade.  
**Pulise**, v. To seek. Search.  
**Pulisene**, amongst.  
**Pumba**, v. Cast, Throw.  
**Pumba diyu**, v. Cast Anchor.  
**Pumba**, v. Loose.  
**Pumbia**, Lost.  
**Pumbueli**, n. Rising up. The  
 resurrection. **Ipumbueli la**  
**kwidi**, The rising of the  
 dead.  
**Pumia, pumedi**, v. To spring  
 up.  
**Pungoa, pungoeli**, v. To stir.  
 Mix, Blend, Agitate,  
 Knead.



Pari, v. To ward off, To resist attacks, To quench opposition.

Patea, v. To give up life, To fall into a trance.

Pidi, n. Anger,

Pola yambi, n. An Ulcer,

Posso, n. A bar used in trade, The "bar" generally is valued at one shilling sterling.

Pue, n. A Rat,

Pupa, Pupise n. Rainy season. Winter.

Putia Puteli, v. Arrest, Catch,

Putisc, v. To cause to be arrested.

## S.

Sa, To dance.

Sa or Sai, Saino, v. To prepare the ground for planting, To till, But often used for Planting, Farming, &c.

Sai, Saino, Misan, v. To argue, To dispute. To blame.

Saiya, a. Buoyant.

Samba, a. Seven.

Samba, Avoid,

Sambise, v. To stretch out the hand, or arm.

Sambola, v. Expose.

Sangamene, Implies a moral fitness.

Sanga, or sangi, a. Sour. E e sangi, or E masanga, It is sour.

Sangi, a. Bright, Clean, Clear, Righteous. n. Glory.

Sangise, v. Brighten, Cleanse, Purify, Bleach.

Sango, n. Master.

Sango, n. Father, pl. Basango, Fem. Nyango, This word is used with great latitude, of meaning; it imports, The *head* of a family, The *principal* of any establishment, The *master* of servants, The *captain* of a vessel, The *chief* of a town, The *king* of a country. And in its highest sense, The *LORD* of heaven, The *CREATOR*, and *RULER* of the universe.

Sanja, v. To water.

Sanjanja, n. Bladder.

Sanjele, v. To spread out, as clothing to dry, To extend.

Sanjeli miendi, v. Bestride.

Sau, n. Black ant, The driver.

Sauwia, n. Pay.

Sasia, or sasua, v. To comb.

Sassa dia, n. Wrist.

Sassa masunga, Lisp, Lising.

Sau Sau, n. Lungs.

Se, ad. Not.

Sebe, v. To caress. To nurse.

Sedi, v. To let alone, To leave, or desist from doing, holding, &c. This verb is frequently pronounced Sele. It is better to avoid this, and confine Sele to its proper use.

Sele, prep, Before.

Seleke, n, The wood ant.

Semia, Semedi, v. To lean.

Sengwe, v. To filter, Sift.

Sesako, n. Comb.

Sese, n. Pain, Hurt, Sore.

Seuwe, Inclined, as a bank &c.

Si, Negative particle, preceding verbs.

Sia, v. To grind, To powder, To rub, Pulverize, Crush.

Siba, Lowering, alighting.

Sitasi or Siba asi, Lowering.

Sibasiba, a. Steep.  
 Sibise, v. To cause to descend,  
 To lower, Put down, To  
 Bring down.  
 Sibise mesusedi, v. Lower  
 the price.  
 Sila, v. To knit.  
 Singa singano, singabe, v. To  
 hear.  
 Singi, n. Cat.  
 Singe, v. To hate, Abhor.  
 Singia, a. Upright, Alone, Still.  
 Singele, v. To interfere, as a  
 meddler.  
 Sisa, v. Frighten, To threaten.  
 Sisilane, Frightened, Threaten-  
 ed, n. Mosisato.  
 Sisia, v. Draw up, Draw near,  
 Approach.  
 Sisia bebe, v. Draw near.  
 Sisi, sise, sisabe, v. To praise.  
 Siseri, v. To liberate, To en-  
 large, To let go.  
 So, ad. Where? as a question  
 Mo so? where is he?  
 So, an abbreviation of *Diso*,  
*We*, sometimes united with  
 verbs, as *Dua so*.  
 Soa, v. A gentle movement of  
 air, &c.  
 Soa soane, v. To tremble; equi  
 to *Malama lamani*.  
 Soa ive, v. To breathe.  
 Soi, v. Find Comprehend, To  
 discover mentally.  
 Soke, v. To gaze, To fasten  
 the eyes on any object.  
 Soko, n. Basket.  
 Sokomia, v. To sigh.  
 Soli or Splo, Ashamed.  
 Solise, v. Abash, Shame,  
 Disgrace.  
 Soma, v. Salute.  
 Sombise, v. To sharpen.  
 Songoic, v. To count.  
 Songo, n. Grave.  
 Songo, v. To calk.  
 Song-te v. Imitation, 2. Sa-  
 tisfy yourself by trial if

you cannot believe me. *Ite*  
*song-te*.  
 Sonjeli, v. To laugh at re-  
 proachfully, To tease, To  
 delude.  
 Sono, v. To carve.  
 Sono, n. Ant.  
 Sono wea, a. Sugar ant.  
 Sopa, v. To suck, To lick.  
 Sopise, v. To wet, To damp.  
 Sopo, a, Wet.  
 Sosumia Sosumedi, v. To  
 pray, To beseech.  
 Soweli, u. A steward, A chief  
 servant.  
 Su and Sui, n. Day, when  
 prefixed to a noun of num-  
 ber, as *Suba*, *Sulalu*, &c.  
 Su ese, n. Ever.  
 Sue, n. Fish.  
 Sue e yanji, Dried fish.  
 Sue e penya, Fresh fish.  
 Suka, v. To withstand, Op-  
 pose, Stop, Prevent: This  
 word is nearly equivalent  
 to, *bangani*, *jeka*, *tese*.  
 Sukani, n. Last day, or the  
 latest day. The day of  
 judgment is often so called.  
 Suma, Sumua, Sumuise, Sum-  
 uabe, v, To move.  
 Sun, Inter, Do! a word of  
 entreaty.  
 Suna, a, Damp; E masuna,  
 It is damp.  
 Suna or Isuna, a. Small, Lit-  
 tle.  
 Sunne, n. Mould, Mouldiness.  
 Sunga, v. To inject.  
 Sungamia, Sungamele, v. To  
 bemoan, To bewail.  
 Sungua, v. To deliver, To  
 save.  
 Sungua or Sungwa, v. To  
 draw out, To drag with  
 force as a boat or canoe on  
 shore.  
 Sungue, v. To chafe.  
 Susamba, Seven days.

Suse, v. Agree, Betroth.

## T.

Ta, As a prefix to verbs: Historic tense.

Ta, An abbreviation of Tano.

Taka, v. To suffer, To bear, To endure, n. Itaka, Affliction. Pain.

Takise, v. To cause suffering, To persecute, To annoy, To oppress.

Takea, v. To need, Motakedi, n. Needy.

Tamba, n. Hat.

Tamba monjunga, n. Beaver hat.

Tandam, a. Shallow, opposed to Dunga, Deep.

Tangu, v. To brawl.

Tano, aux. v. Was.

Tanya, n. Astonishment.

Tanyise, v. To astonish.

Tappa, tappi, v. To touch.

Tatta, tattise, v. To watch.

Tatta nyulo, v. To watch over the body, To deny self.

Tatanu, ad. Now.

Te, con, If. Probably an abbreviation of tenge.

Te, prep, Till.

Te, or na te, ad, Untill.

Te, v. To pay, Toppo na mate.

Te, ad. Equal, Straight.

Teki, n. Bribe.

Teke, v. To give, To make presents.

Tele, v. To open.

Telise, v. To cause to open.

Te-linga, prep. After.

Teme, v. To stand up, To erect perpendicularly.

Te-mosia, v. To call aloud, To shout.

Tengelelli, a. Round Circular.

Tenge, prep, If. Suppose, Although.

Tenge tenge, Appcar, Apparent.

Tengene, v. Straighten.

Tetengene, a. Straight, Square,

Tengene ongia, Straighten the road.

Tese, v, To put up, To withstand, To oppose, To stop, also To straighten: and as *jeka suka*.

Tete, a. Bald, Bare.

Tetin, In, Within, Inside, Midst.

Ti, n. Father, no pl, fem. Yeye, Direct address to a Father, A Ti.

Tite, n. Father, when spoken of or concerning a Father.

Tiberi, a. Lame.

Tiki, n. An obstruction, An Hindrance to walking, or, progression in any way.

Tikise, v. To hinder, To stay, To obstruct.

Tiki-tiki, a. Small, very diminutive.

Tila, tilea, tilaba, v. To write.

Tilise, v. To cause to write.

Timba, timbi, timbino, v. To return.

Timba mbusa, v. To go back, To backslide.

Timbani, v. To become something else.

Timbise, v. To cause to return To restore, Requit.

Timbisele, Rewarded, Avenged.

Tina, n. The source, The fountain; End. "Loba ndi le tina 'longa,'" God is the fountain of life.

Tina mbanga, n, Cocoa tree.

Tinda, v. To separate, To spread wide.

**Tindami** tindamia, a, Wide, Broad, Extended.

**Tinga**, v. To tie, To belay.

**Tinti**, The sleeping of the muscles as of the leg by sitting long in a cramped position,

**Tipama** or **dipama**, n. Sauciness.

**Titti**, Negative, No, Not.

**To**, A negative in composition Not one, Not any, Not a little: as To bo wo, Not one, To na, not so.

**To**, v, Come, Always with the idea of leaving, To forbear To go on, as the English in, Come away.

**To biso**, Come we, equivalent to Let us go, or Come we go.

**To nja**, a, Any.

**To njika**, Any one, Whatever, Wheresoever.

**To we**, Any way or form.

**To we o nenge**, Put it any way.

**Tobo**, or **Tobho**, v. To deny, Disown.

**Toise**, v. To boil up, To bubble. To cause a bubble.

**Tolia**, a, Brittle.

**Tomba**, To pass by.

**Tombise**, v. To pass over, To forgive.

**Tombise mba**, Let me pass, Give me room.

**Tondo**, v, Increase, Multiply.

**Tongo**, n. Brook, Stream. River.

**Tongo**, n. Horn.

**Tongo mbodi**, n, Ram, Horned goat,

**Tono**, n. Nail.

**Toppo**, **toppino** **toppobe**, v. To talk. **Motopperi**, n. Talker.

**Tuba**, v. To lance.

**Tuka**, v. To paint.

**Tukua**, v. To change, Alter, Amend, Reform.

**Tule**, v. To heap up.

**Tuma**, v. To pluck, differing

from Pata, These two, words express Milton's line 'Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd' Patabe, se to tumabe.

**Tumia**, Scattered, Driven away with violence.

**Tumba ngonja**, v. To make mats.

**Tundo**, **tundi**, **tundabe**, v. To love.

**Tuse**, v. To punish, To cheat, To defraud.

**Tute modongi**, n, Ram sheep.

**Tutua**, v. To wipe,

## U.

**Ua**, pron. Thou.

**Uamene**, pron. Thyself.

**Uba**, n. Fowl.

**Ubi**, n. Astonishment, Confusion.

**Ubise**, v. To confound.

**Ula**, Fed, Full.

**Ulise**, v. To feed, To fill up.

**Uma**, n. A place.

**Uma ya utami**, n. Hiding place, Refuge.

**Ulele**, v. To coil, To fold.

**Umele**, v, Awaken.

**Ungia**, v. To blow.

**Unu**, Here, At this place.

**Usa**, **usabe**, If so be, Suppose.

**Uta Uti**, v. To hide.

**Utami**, Hidden.

**Utise**, v. To shorten.

**Uwele**, v. To ask.

**Uwa iyo**, v. Awake.

**Vala** or **wala**, v. To allay.

## W.

- Wala, v. To allay, To pacify.  
 Wami, a. Light, not heavy.  
 Wamise or Womise, v. Quick-  
 en, Haste.  
 Wamise, v. To lighten, Dispos-  
 sess of burden.  
 Wana, v. To bring, Fetch.  
 Wanyise, or wainyise, v. To  
 select, Bring out, Anoint,  
 Choose.  
 Wasa, v. To search deeply,  
 Investigate, Scrutinize.  
 Wasi, a, Down, Beneath.  
 Wasi, n. The earth, The  
 shore, The ground.  
 Wasi longo and wasi matatanda  
 The groin, The lower part  
 of the belly,  
 Was songte, v. To imitate.  
 We, ad, Where, At what  
 place; this word is not  
 used interchangeably with  
 "So". We, is chiefly used  
 of persons, while So is used  
 of things, Of a person it is  
 said' A e we? Where is he?  
 Of things it is said, Mo  
 so? where is it?  
 We, or we int. Ah! Implying,  
 Wonder, Astonishment.  
 Wea, n. Fire, and fire wood.  
 Weka, Weki, Wekabe, v. To  
 Make, To form.  
 Wele or ele, v. To put in place  
 Wele mbendu, v. To befool.  
 Welu, v, Able, 2 Put, Add.  
 Welu pe, Put more, add more,  
 Wemise, or Wamise, v. To  
 Lighten.  
 Wengamia, v. To hide, To  
 seek solitude, To shun  
 company.  
 Wengiscne, v. To change, To  
 amend.

- Wewa, or Wiwa, v. To suck.  
 Wise, v. To press down, To  
 Condemn, See kwese.  
 Womise or wamise, v. Quick-  
 en, Haste.  
 Wongo, n. A boiler, A cal-  
 dron.  
 Woso, v. To spin.  
 Wundi, n. Beans, Pease.  
 Wungua, v. To drift.

## Y.

- Ya, v. Come, (See poi.)  
 Ya, Yaino, Yabe. v. To bear.  
 Yabombo, n. Bee.  
 Yakise, yakisene, v, To dis-  
 turb, Disquiet.  
 Yangua, v. To lick.  
 Yasu, pron. Our, (See asu.)  
 Yeye, n. Mother.  
 Yeye ni sadi, n. Aunt.  
 Yeye, v. To supplicate.  
 Ye te na, Such as.  
 Yo and yolo, v, To laugh.  
 Yoea, v. To arride, To mock.  
 Yo-h, ad, Softly, Slowly.  
 Gently.  
 Yoise, v. Amuse.  
 Yolomi, v. To spread abroad  
 as branchs, or tendrils.  
 Yombise, v, To make round,  
 To turn.  
 Yombo, a. About.  
 Yombo, v. To surround, To  
 go around.  
 Yombone, Alternate move-  
 ment.  
 Yopopo, n. Boil.  
 Yosia, or Osia, v. To cough.  
 Yubi, a. Unclean, Soiled,  
 Stained.  
 Yuma, n. Thing.  
 Yumamene, n. Self same  
 thing.



# VOCABULARY.

## PART II.

### ENGLISH AND DUALLA.

#### A

- A, The first letter of the Dualla alphabet.
- A, art. The article in Dualla is generally included in the noun, as, 'ndabo, 'a house.' Sometimes, *ewo*, lit. one is used as an equivalent; e. g. A man, 'Motu ewo.'
- Abaddon, p. n. Ebaddon, A destroyer, 'Motu a nyamsee.'
- Abaft, ad. Mbusa. prep. Sina.
- Abaisance, n. Isoma.
- Abandon, v. To give up, Resign, Sedi,  
To forsake, desert, Dia,  
—Bombo.
- Abase, To bring low in circumstances, Sibise.  
To humble, Kwese.
- Abasing, n. Ikoise.
- Abash, To shame, Solise.  
To confuse, Sonjeli, Ubise.
- Abashment, n, Bosolo,
- Abate, v. To lessen, Ke.  
in price, Sibise mosusedi.  
in force, Lokomedi.
- Abba, p. n. Abba
- Abbreviate, v. Ke, Utise.
- Abbreviation, n. Ike.
- Abridgment, n, Longo.
- Abdicate, v. Sedi.
- Abdomen, n. Dibum, pl. Mabum. Wasi longo.
- Abel, p. n. Elhel.
- Aberation, n. Iwusi.
- Aberrance, v.
- Abet, v. Encourage, Toppo.  
Set on,  
Aid, Dingia.
- Abhor, v. Singe.
- Abhorance, n. Bosinge.
- Abia, p. n. Ebaia.
- Abiather, p. n. Ebaietar.
- Abide, v. to stay in a place Ja.  
to wait for, Tatta.  
to endure, Kossia.
- Abode, n. a home, Mboa, pl, Mamboa.  
a position, a seat, Bejeri.

- Abilene, n. Abilini. 'Dina da itumba, o Siria.'
- Abilities, a. generally expressed by, 'A bene molopo.
- Able, a. having strenght, Bene ngingnya,  
Having power, Bene jem-be,  
Skilful, Songte, Bene molopo.  
Sufficient, Lungamene.
- Ability, n. 'Ngingnya, Jembe, mental ability, Molopo lit. head.  
Man of ability, Moembedi,
- Abiud, p. n. Abaiud.
- Abject, a. Ilema.
- Abolish, v. Destroy, Bulele. Break, Bua.
- Abominable, a. hateful, Bubi. unclean, Yubi.
- Aborigines, n. Batn ba kwong 2 batu ba. bote.
- Abortion, n. Nyamse demi.
- Abound, v. to have in abundance, Bene gita.  
To be full, Lundi.
- Abounding, n. increase, Motondo.
- Abundance, n. Gita, Lundi.
- About, prep. on, O: A girdle about his loins 'Ngodi o idue yau.'
- encircling, Yombo; as,
  - About or around the house, Yombo ndabo.'
  - near to, Bebe.
  - concerning, thus expressed, Tell him about his work, O lingua mo mambu ma ebolu au: Speak to that man about his soul, O Kwala na nu motu mambu ma mudii mau.
- Above, prep. Aka. Buka.
- Above, ad. Moi, Aka.  
above me, Aka mba.  
above all, Aka ese.  
God is above all, Loba a

- aka ese; lit God he surpasses all.
- Abraham, p. n. Ebreham.
- Abrade, v. a. Pulla.
- Abrasion, n. Ipulla.
- Abreast, ad. Milatta, 'Ndutu.
- Abridge, v. Ke isungu.  
to shorten, Utise.
- Abroad, ad. widely seperated, Pambilani. To express absence from home, the word Titti is used, as He is abroad, A titti wanu; lit he is not here.
- Abrogate, v. a. Bulele.
- Abscess, n. Eponde, pl. Beponde.
- Abscond, v. to hide one's self, Wengamia.
- Absent, v. Iuda one.
- Absent, a. Titti.
- Absolve, v. free from, to aquit,
- Absorb, v. a. 'Nyo.
- Absorption, n. Inyo, Inyodi.
- Abstain, v. let alone, Sedi.  
from food Si ida.  
from drink Si inyo.  
to forbear, Ko na pi.  
to guard against excess, —Tatta nyulo.
- Abstinence, n. Itatta nyulo,
- Absterge, v. Tutua,
- Absterse, v, Sangise,
- Abstract, v, Dutana,
- Abstruse, a, Utami, Bwambi,
- Abundant, a. Lundi,
- Abuse, v. make an ill use of, reproach, Sa, Dibena, Kima.
- Abuse, n. reproach, Eyobe, and Ikima.
- Blame, Misan,
- Malidiction, Dibena,
- Abut, v. To end at, Onga.  
To meet, Bomane,  
To touch at the end, Tappa,
- Abutment, n. Isu, Ionga.
- Accede, v. Agree to, Emia.





